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SALT-II AGREEMENT ASSESSED AS FAVORABLE FOR VIENNA TALKS

AU181220 Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 16 Jan 79 p 2 AU

[A. Silan commentary: "SALT-II on the Horizon"]

[Excerpt] The conclusion of a SALT-II agreement would be of great importance for the further expansion of relations between the two big powers, which have recently cooled off considerably. This is evidenced, among other things, by the reduction of Soviet-American trade relations by a full one-third in the past 2 years (due to Washington's discriminatory measures). The utterances of the members of the U.S. Administration who visited Moscow at the beginning of December indicated the wish to rectify these shortcomings. An agreement would also create more favorable conditions for the Vienna talks pertaining to, above all, central Europe, but also for the talks on the limitation of armaments and the arms trade. An agreement would be a symbol of the recognition of the necessary parity of the two sides' nuclear potentials and of the principle of equal security, and it would be a symbol of the continuing relaxation of international tension.

All this goes against the grain of the Washington "hawks," of the defenders of the interests of monopolies and of the military-industrial complex and of the incorrigible conservatives. Sen John Sparkman, the outgoing chairman of the U.S. Senate's Foreign Relations Committee, characterized the sick [chorobne] features of the U.S. foreign policy vis-a-vis the USSR which appeared in the collection of leading Americans' views published by the aforementioned committee, as a "mixture of misunderstandings and prejudices." According to Sparkman, one of the main causes of these misunderstandings is the fact that the people who play the role of preeminent judges of Soviet intentions are very often those who either tenaciously hold standpoints which do not recognize political realities or who are incapable of renouncing their yearning for the United States to achieve supremacy at any price.

Contrary to this, the Soviet Government--from the very beginning when the proposal for SALT-II was born in A. Gromyko's office, and when in December, 1974, L. Brezhnev and the then U.S. President G. Ford agreed on and confirmed the principles of the new agreement--has consistently observed the principles of the agreement and the demand for equal security. With this the Soviet Government reaffirmed the immense stabilizing significance of its policy for the entire global international development. Also L. Brezhnev's planned visit to the United States, which was mentioned by C. Vance in connection with the signing of the SALT-II agreement, will certainly be held in this spirit. Soviet commentaries have been emphasizing that such meetings have been yielding good results when well and properly prepared, and that 1979 should fulfill the hopes connected with the visit.

SOFIA RADIO REPORTS APPEAL BY IRAN'S NATIONAL FRONT

AU181106 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0830 GMT 18 Jan 79 AU

[Text] Since the departure of the shah Iran's political crisis has entered a new and decisive stage. The National Front opposition appealed to all Iranian freedom and independence fighters to continue their actions until finally liquidating all remnants of the dictatorial regime.

The strikes of the workers and employees in various economic branches continue. Tehran airport will also be closed down tonight. Obviously, this is related to the expected return of the religious and political leader Khomeyni, as well as to the mass demonstrations expected to take place tomorrow.

It is assumed that the Iranian shah, who is in Aswan, will meet Gerald Ford, the former U.S. president.

PARTY DAILY MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF TREATY WITH ROMANIA

AU181447 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 16 Jan 79 p 5 AU

[Article by Lyubomir Dimitrov, BTA correspondent in Bucharest: "Fruitful Cooperation--the 31st Anniversary of the First Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance Treaty Signed between Bulgaria and Romania"]

[Text] Bucharest, 15 January (specially written for RABOTNICHESKO DELO)--There is a remarkable date in the history of Bulgarian-Romanian relations--this is 16 January 1948--the day the first friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance treaty was signed between the two countries. This signing was a legitimate political act which had solid prerequisites in the long traditions of friendship and neighborliness between the two peoples in their joint struggle for national and social liberation. The names of Braila, Galati, Bucharest and Giurgiu, and of other Romanian towns, closely linked with our national liberation movement, are close to the hearts of any Bulgarian. Gravitsa and Pleven remain symbols of the militant fraternity between Russians, Romanians and Bulgarians during the Russo-Turkish war. The decades of struggle against fascism and bourgeois oppression produced more than one proof of class and ideological solidarity between the Bulgarian and Romanian proletariats. After the victory over fascism was won with the decisive assistance of the Soviet Army, the two countries proceeded along a united path of development. All prerequisites existed for the transition to qualitatively new relations of friendship and cooperation and for a selfless mutual assistance for the sake of common goals. This logically led to the signing of an alliance treaty which represents an inseparable link with the entire system of alliance treaties with the remaining fraternal countries.

According to the words of the immortal Georgi Dimitrov, this document opened a "bright new page" in the history of friendly Bulgarian-Romanian relations. The 31 years which elapsed since then have fully confirmed the lofty character of this evaluation.
In the gigantic efforts to overcome the economic backwardness of the past, to create the necessary material base and to raise the working people's living standards, the two countries have extended their cooperation on an even larger scale. In close cooperation with the Soviet Union and with the other socialist countries and thanks to the fruitful economic and political cooperation within CEMA and within the Warsaw Pact, they have succeeded in building a powerful economic potential.

After the renewal of the alliance treaty in 1970, this trend outlined itself with even larger and more varied relations in economic and social activities. The meetings held between Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Nicolae Ceausescu played an important role in this respect.

Many facts exist which prove the increasingly fruitful friendship and cooperation between Bulgaria and Romania. The trade exchange between the two countries is expanding at an accelerated rate. During the last 5-year plan this exchange exceeded R500 million, twice as much as during the preceding 5-year plan. For the present 5-year plan period, along with the additional extension of the long term trade agreement, mutual deliveries worth approximately R1.2 billion are envisaged. The traditional trade exchange is being more and more successfully coordinated with production sharing, specialization and other forms of mutual cooperation which are exerting a beneficial effect upon the structure of this trade exchange and which are contributing to a more efficient mutual complementing of the two countries' opportunities for the sake of their common prosperity. The most eloquent examples in this respect are the Ruse-Giurgiu joint heavy machine building plant and the Nikopol-Turnu Magurele hydrotechnical complex--two gigantic industrial enterprises.

Other joint projects are planned for the future, such as the building of an olefine complex near Pleven and a second hydropower enterprise on the shores of the Danube River.

The accelerated development of economic relations is organically linked to the comprehensive line of an ever closer friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the two countries upon the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. With their useful, friendly relations both Bulgaria and Romania are contributing to the successful implementation of the comprehensive program of socialist economic integration and to the further consolidation of the fraternal socialist community and universal peace.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON LEBANESE CP DELEGATION VISIT

Ash-Shawi Interviewed in Beirut

AU181525 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 16 Jan 79 p 5 AU

[Konstantin Ivanov, RABOTNICHESKO DELO correspondent in Beirut, interview with Niqula ash-Shawi, secretary general of the Lebanese Communist Party Central Committee, given in Beirut on 15 January 1979]

[Excerpt] Beirut, 15 January (from our correspondent)--A delegation of the Lebanese Communist Party Central Committee, headed by Niqula ash-Shawi, general secretary of the Lebanese Communist Party Central Committee, has arrived in our country. Before the delegation's departure from Beirut, our RABOTNICHESKO DELO correspondent Konstantin Ivanov was received by Comrade ash-Shawi, who answered some questions:

Question: What can you say about relations between the BCP and the Lebanese Communist Party? What can you say about the forms of cooperation and future prospects of their development?

Answer: Solid, long standing relations exist between the Lebanese Communist Party and the BCP. These relations are based upon traditional links and unanimity of views based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. [paragraph continues]

We must note with satisfaction the development and expansion of these relations in recent years in all sectors between the two parties, peoples and countries. Exchanges of delegations, mutual visits and talks between the two parties, as well as the development of relations between the Fatherland Front and the other mass organizations of the Bulgarian people, on the one hand, and the Lebanese national movement, on the other, are demonstrating this expansion and development of relations. Allow me to point out the international solidarity and the principled support which the BCP, the Bulgarian Government and Comrade Todor Zhivkov personally are rendering to the Arab people's struggle, including the Lebanese people, against the conspiracy of imperialism, Zionism and reaction.

We fully trust the further development and consolidation of relations between the two parties and peoples on the basis of the unity of the international communist and workers movement and of the national liberation movement, for the victory of the ideas of socialism and communism, for the triumph of peace, friendship and cooperation among the peoples.

Question: The Bulgarian people are following with attention and concern the situation in the Middle East, and in Lebanon in particular. How do you evaluate the situation? In your opinion, what are the paths leading toward a settlement of the Middle East conflict and of the Lebanese crisis?

Answer: The Arab peoples are the victims of a dangerous conspiracy of imperialism, Zionism, and reaction, inspired and supported by the United States. The goal of this conspiracy is to liquidate the Arab national liberation movement and its progressive achievements. The climax of this conspiracy is represented by the Camp David deal between Anwar as-Sadat and the Israeli leaders, supported by American imperialism. This deal represents a betrayal of the national interests of the Egyptian and of all Arab peoples. At the same time it is directed at the creation of a new American-Israeli alliance, which, under the cover of the slogans for struggle against communist influence, is aimed at inflicting a blow against the national liberation movement in the Middle East and Africa. The progressive Arab forces and the people's masses are opposed to these plans and one of the expressions of their resistance is the war in Lebanon which has lasted for 4 years. Our struggle in Lebanon is the struggle for the defense of the country's Arab character, the struggle for the defense of Palestinian resistance, and it represents part of the common struggle against imperialism.

Visit to Fatherland Front, BCP Academy

AU181512 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 18 Jan 79 AU

[Text] The Lebanese Communist Party Central Committee delegation led by Niqula ash-Shawi, secretary general of the party committee, today visited the Fatherland Front National Council. Sava Dulbokov, first deputy chairman of the National Council, (?explained to the guests) the structure and activity of the Fatherland Front in Bulgaria.

The delegation later also visited the Academy of Social Sciences of the BCP Central Committee. Gancho Ganev, dean of the academy, familiarized the guests with the scientific research work [words indistinct]. At a meeting with the academy's professors and students Comrades Niqula ash-Shawi and Nadim Samad, Politburo member and secretary of the Lebanese Communist Party, spoke about the struggle of the communists and of all national progressive forces against U.S. imperialism, Zionism and reaction as well as for the (?freedom), independence and territorial integrity of Lebanon.

Cooperation Plan Signed

AU181925 Sofia BTA in English 1330 GMT 18 Jan 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, 18 Jan, BTA--The concluding talks between the delegation of the CC of the Bulgarian Communist Party and the delegation of the Central Committee of the Lebanese Communist Party took place at the CC of the BCP today. In them took part Mr Grisha Filipov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP, Mr Niqula ash-Shawi, secretary general of the CC of the Lebanese Communist Party, and the members of the two delegations. Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP, and Mr Nadim Samad, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the Lebanese Communist Party, signed a cooperation plan between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Lebanese Communist Party for the 1979-1980 period.

Ash-Shawi Press Conference

AU181926 Sofia BTA in English 1855 GMT 18 Jan 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, 18 Jan, BTA--Mr Niqula ash-Shawi, secretary general of the Lebanese Communist Party, spoke optimistically about the Arab national liberation movement. At the press conference held here today he stressed the necessity of forming a wide front, which will unite communists, Ba'thists, Nasirites, the national progressive forces and all who wage struggle against the plots of imperialism and the Camp David decisions. "We think that the communist parties in the Arab countries can play important role in finding out a political solution to the Middle East crisis", said he.

Mr ash-Shawi highly assessed the declaration of the Warsaw Treaty member-countries on the Middle East issue, which was adopted at the session of the Political Consultative Committee in Moscow.

The leader of the Lebanese Communist Party highly valued the victory of the people of Kampuchea, underlining its significance for unmasking the policy of the Chinese leaders and the new Sino-American alliance, of Beijing's [Peking's] course against the national liberation movement, the socialist countries and the USSR.

Delegation Departs

AU191106 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 19 Jan 79 AU

[Text] The delegation of the Lebanese Communist Party Central Committee has left our country. The delegation was headed by Niqula ash-Shawi, secretary general of the Lebanese Communist Party Central Committee. The delegation had visited our country at the invitation of the BCP Central Committee.

LUKANOV RETURNS FROM MOSCOW CEMA SESSION

AU191105 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 19 Jan 79 AU

[Text] Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, returned from Moscow today.

He had attended the 88th session of the CEMA executive committee.

TALKS WITH TURKEY ON CONTINENTAL SHELF BEGIN

AU181928 Sofia BTA in English 1842 GMT 18 Jan 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, 18 Jan, BTA--Talks began here today between delegations of Bulgaria and Turkey on the delineation of the continental shelf and the exchange of views on the questions of cooperation in the protection of the environment and the waters of the Black Sea.

TODOR ZHIVKOV VISITS TOWN OF ETROPOLE

AU181509 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 18 Jan 79 AU

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, is visiting the town of Etropole. Cordially greeted by thousands of its citizens, he was welcomed there by Nikolay Dyulgerov, first secretary of the Sofia Okrug party committee, and by leaders of the Sofia Okrug and of Etropole. At a meeting organized on this occasion, Eng Dimitur Panayotov, first secretary of the town's party committee, delivered a speech.

On behalf of the BCP Central Committee and the State Council, Comrade Todor Zhivkov conveyed greetings to those attending the meeting. Following this, he later cut the tricolored ribbon and declared the Todor Peev reading room open [words indistinct] the revolutionary traditions in the area of Etropole.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov later met the town party committee bureau where the first party and state leader was acquainted with the socioeconomic development of the newly introduced independent Etropole conurbation system.

The Sofia Okrug dramatic theater also gave a political performance there connected with Leonid Brezhnev's book "The Virgin Land." Todor Zhivkov was among those attending the performance.

DEVELOPMENT OF PRIVATE PLOTS TO BE ENCOURAGED

AU181500 Sofia BTA in English 1345 GMT 18 Jan 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, 18 Jan, BTA--Last year the petty private farm holdings turned out 23,000 tons of meat, (?62,000) tons of milk, 216,000 tons of fruit and 55,000 tons of vegetables more than they did in 1977. This was done in response to the approved principles of the conurbations' self-sufficiency, said Mr Grigor Stoichkov, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Government and minister of agriculture and the food industry.

Speaking at a conference on the problems of encouraging the private holdings of the cooperative peasants, he said that as a result of the purchase of that additional produce, the supply of the population in industrial centres and cities has been tangibly improved. The encouragement of the initiative of the farmers has helped for the better utilization of the arable land. Mr Grigor Stoichkov said that the practice will be carried on. As early as the beginning of this year more land will be distributed to farmers thus making the arable land freely given by the state reach 100,000 hectares.

The conference discussed also a complex programme for production and import of small-size farming equipment to meet the needs of auxiliary and private holdings in the goat-raising in the mountainous regions over the same period. Farmers will be supplied with sufficient quantities with elite sowing-seed and seedlings and also with fertilizers and plant protection preparations.

AUSTRIA'S KREISKY TO VISIT IN 'NEXT FEW DAYS'

LD181855 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 18 Jan 79 LD

[Text] At the invitation of Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal, Austrian Federal Chancellor Bruno Kreisky will visit the CSSR in the next few days for a working visit.

DPA: 'CHARTER 77' DISSIDENT LANDOVSKY ARRIVES IN VIENNA

LD121930 Hamburg DPA in German 1752 GMT 12 Jan 79 LD

[Excerpt] Vienna--The Czechoslovak actor and author Pavel Landovsky (age 43), who had been granted a 2-year visa, arrived in Vienra. His friends said today that Landovsky is to make no political statement during his stay outside the CSSR. The actor is among the signatories of "Charter 77." His visa permits Landovsky to travel to Prague once within the 2-year period.

FLORENCE SYMPOSIUM OF DISSIDENTS LABELED 'PROVOCATION'

LD182119 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 18 Jan 79 LD

[Text] A so-called international symposium of dissidents is to be held in Florence from tomorrow until Sunday. After the Venice Biennale the year before last, after the lectures given in Rome last year, and after the debates on dissident problems in Turin, Florence becomes another Italian town offering the opportunity for anticommunist provocations. These are staged by people who in fact do not represent anybody in the socialist countries. This action cannot but be described as a flagrant provocation against the good name of Florence. It is characteristic that it is taking place at the initiative of the Social Democrats on the Municipal Council. And the general secretary of the Italian Socialist Party, Bettino Craxi, is also to attend. Craxi, who evidently disposes of large sums of money, is taking under his wing all opponents of the social system in the socialist countries who have emigrated, as well as those who are prepared to cause damage in their homelands.

However, it would be a mistake to believe that the broad strata of the Socialist Party share the same opinion as Signor Craxi. They ask, rightly, who certain leaders are so much interested in dissidents, while they should rather be paying attention to the many problems which exist in Italy. On the other hand, Signor Craxi can be pleased with the attention paid to his action by some circles in Washington. These fit into the American concept of gross interference in the internal affairs of the socialist countries by openly supporting adversaries of the socialist system. Many circles in the West who calculated with the creation of a broadly based opposition in the individual socialist countries are finding that this plan has failed. That is why these circles are using such actions as the so-called international symposium in Florence at least for vulgar anti-Soviet and anticommunist diatribes. They are thus transforming the ideological struggle into a psychological war in the hope that its poisonous seed will at least contaminate public opinion in the West when it has a negligible response in the socialist countries. Nothing new can be expected from the Florence symposium.

HOFFMANN RECEIVES TU DELEGATION LEADERS

LD181825 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 18 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Karel Hoffmann, Presidium member of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, today received heads of delegations of central trade unions of the USSR, Hungary, Bulgaria, Romania, the GDR, the Vietnamese Socialist Republic and Cuba, who are attending in Prague the deliberation of a WFTU commission. During a comradely meeting they examined topical questions of the struggle for strengthening the unity and raising the action capacity of the international trade union movement on a class and anti-imperialist basis as well as concrete possibilities for rendering more effective the activity of the WFTU.

FOJTIK RECEIVES SED STUDY DELEGATION

LD181750 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 18 Jan 79 LD

[Text] A study delegation of the SED Central Committee, headed by its member Heinz Geggel, head of a department of the Central Committee of the Party, has been in Czechoslovakia on a 4-day visit at the invitation of the CZCZ Central Committee. The delegation has studied experiences of the CPCZ in mass political work in enterprises and problems of party direction of communication media. Toward the end of its stay the delegation of the SED Central Committee was received by Jan Fojtik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

CPCZ SECRETARY JAKES DEPARTS BUDAPEST

LD182322 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 18 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Milos Jakes, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, has left our capital. He was received by Karoly Nemeth, member of the Politburo, among others.

HULA DISCUSSES ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH ROMANIANS

LD182144 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 18 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Vaclav Hula, deputy federal premier and minister-chairman of the State Planning Commission, received in Prague today Ionel Diaconescu, Romanian ambassador to Czechoslovakia, and Nicolae Marin, vice chairman of the State Planning Committee of the Socialist Republic of Romania. They discussed topical questions of mutual economic cooperation and the progress made in preparing the coordination of the plans of the two countries.

LE MONDE'S CLAIM OF PLANNED WARSAW PACT ATTACK ANSWERED

AU181337 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 Jan 79 p 7 AU

[Zdenek Porybny commentary in the column: "A Note" entitled, "In the Service of Armament Barons"]

[Text] On Saturday [13 January] the French paper LE MONDE frontpaged, under the screaming headline "48 Hours To Prepare for a Surprise Attack", a large article which--referring to "Ministry of Defense sources"--frightens the French public with the alleged danger of a surprise attack by the Warsaw Pact countries. [paragraph continues]

LE MONDE is, however, too careful about guarding its reputation as a respectable paper to risk the assertion, 3 and 1/2 years after the signing of the Helsinki documents, that Western Europe is threatened by a general attack from the East as is claimed by some active or former NATO generals. Its approach is "more refined."

It cites the view of "circles in the Ministry of Defense" that the possibility is not excluded for surprise military operations in Western Europe by the Warsaw Pact countries for the sake of achieving limited goals. The paper substantiates the assertions by referring to unnamed "services in the Ministry of Defense" which are allegedly "basing their analysis on the knowledge of the Warsaw Pact's military plans." To give additional support to this fear, it extracts hackneyed arguments from the archives concerning the alleged imbalance of military forces in Europe and the insufficient strength of the Atlantic Alliance.

And here the intention becomes as visible as straw sticking out of one's shoes. LE MONDE namely concludes, together with "circles in the Ministry of Defense", that it is necessary as a defense against the announced "surprise attacks", to support the NATO reconnaissance tactics, particularly the so-called flying radars--reconnaissance instruments located on jet planes constantly flying along the borders of NATO states and the socialist countries. The satisfied enumeration of what France is doing for a further growth of armament is marked by the same tone: Apart from introducing its own flying radars, in 1979 it is to spend 81 million francs on an espionage satellite program. And 108 million francs of the construction of the Ariane missile that is to help launch espionage satellites, and so forth.

It is highly deplorable that--at a time when the process of relaxation of tension in Europe is threatened by the coalition of NATO's military-industrial complexes--in papers like LE MONDE, the objective analysis of the situation guided by the will for a better understanding gives way to speculations of unidentified "services in the Ministry of Defense." Through its approach LE MONDE is thus objectively joining the side of those in the United States and Western Europe who are pursuing--at variance with the interests of European nations--a further escalation of distrust, tension and armament, instead of detente and understanding.

LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE CHARGES CIA ACTIVITY IN IRAN

AU181206 Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 16 Jan 79 p 2 AU

[Unattributed: "CIA's Intrigues"]

[Excerpt] Diplomatic circles in Tehran have indicated that although the Carter administration has been officially supporting the Bakhtiar Cabinet and recommended Shah Pahlavi to leave Iran temporarily, the U.S. CIA continues to take part in provocations that could lead to a military coup. From diplomatic circles has also come the information that CIA agents are active among the Iranian population as provocateurs, and are supplying some of the militant groups with weapons. At the same time, however, they are denouncing them to the Iranian security forces, with the intention of thus provoking tough action against the population and eventually a military coup.

DELEGATE TO HANOI AAPSO PRESIDIUM MEETING INTERVIEWED

LD181952 Prague CTK in English 1735 GMT 18 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Prague, Jan 18, CETEKA--The Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization (AAPSO) made great progress between the seventh session of its Presidium in Hanoi recently and the previous session in Nicosia last year, Miloslav Vacik, head of the Czechoslovak delegation to the Hanoi session, told CETEKA here today. Miloslav Vacik, chairman of the Czechoslovak committee for solidarity with the nations of Africa and Asia, stressed that between the two sessions, the national liberation movements swelled on both continents despite the strengthening efforts of imperialist forces to curb the process and to destabilize the clearly anti-imperialist and progressive regimes. The period was also characterized by maturation of the solidarity movement which understands the need of growing unity, and especially links between the struggle of the African and Asian nations and the high-principled policy and highly humane targets of the socialist countries, led by the Soviet Union.

"The Czechoslovak committee for solidarity tried to support by all means this positive course of the Afro-Asian solidarity movement, during bilateral talks as well as on various international forums."

Miloslav Vacik went on to emphasize the significance of the fact that the AAPSO Presidium session took place in the capital city of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

"The entire course of the deliberations was marked by profound solidarity with the people of Vietnam, especially in connection with the recent Cambodian-Vietnamese conflict, efforts to disrupt the unity of Vietnam with use of the 'ethnic Chinese' issue, and with other forms of economic and political pressure.

"I believe that the Hanoi talks supported the endeavour of the Vietnamese Communist Party and government to overcome the consequences of the long aggressions, and to create good neighbourly relations in Southeast Asia," he said. The session paid equal attention to the victory of the Cambodian people who have set themselves the revolutionary task of independence, non-alignment, neutrality, socialist orientation, and consolidation of the people's unity. "In view of the fact that the people of the Lao People's Democratic Republic develop their policy on the basis of the same principles, qualitatively new conditions are taking shape in Southeast Asia, the significance of which for peaceful life in the region is beyond doubt," Miloslav Vacik stressed.

IMPLICATIONS OF U.S.-PRC RELATIONS EXAMINED

LD182220 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 18 Jan 79 LD

[Andrej Fabik commentary]

[Text] The U.S. President, James Carter, once more appealed to the United States Senate, at a press conference given last night, to view favorably the projected Soviet-American agreement on the limitation of strategic aggressive weapons. However, he also spoke in support of the normalization of American-Chinese relations. The possible consequences of the development of contacts between Washington and Beijing [Peking] for the policy of detente are now commented on by Andrej Fabik:

It was not for the first time that the U.S. President spoke in favor of a speedier adoption of the SALT-II agreement, and, likewise, it was not for the first time that he advocated the development of American-Chinese relations.

[Carter--begin recording, fading into Fabik's translation] I can say without any doubt the new relationship with China will not place any additional obstacles in the way of a successful SALT agreement and also will not endanger...Carter further said: These new contacts will not endanger our good relations with the Soviet Union. [end recording]

It would seem that everything is in order--first, because on the surface the two issues are not linked to one another, and second because the development of contacts between states is now a normal phenomenon and as such it can only be welcomed. And yet, the harmony of souls which has come about between Beijing and Washington arouses deep concern. The point is that the development of fruitful, peaceful cooperation between states is one thing, but the establishment of alliances aimed against third countries and against detente in general is quite a different matter. And the development of American-Chinese relations--despite the assurances put forward by the American side--bears all the hallmarks of just such an alliance. It is not only its anti-Soviet orientation, whereby both the United States and the PRC will try to use each other as a means of putting pressure on the Soviet Union, after all, the Soviet Union has a sufficiently firm international basis and sufficient means to neutralize in advance similar possible attempts. However, it must also be said that it will not contribute to good Soviet-American relations.

Far more serious fears are aroused by the possible consequences of the development of American-Chinese contacts for the general situation in the world. Let us not forget that this development also includes close cooperation in the military sphere, namely supplies of modern American weapons and military technology. At the same time, China is now the only major country of the world which makes no secret of its great-power and military appetites. Therefore, it is not fortuitous that the willingness of certain circles in the West to help Beijing with its militarization can be assessed only as a provocation against peace and international security. Wooing China through purchases of modern military equipment has gone so far in the West that the West sees Soviet warnings against such dangerous playing with fire almost as interference in internal affairs. True, more realistic circles, even in the West--as illustrated by the example of the FRG--also reject such a short-sighted policy as one which is detrimental to the policy of detente. Therefore, it can surely be only welcomed that the U.S. President, James Carter, expressed once again yesterday a willingness to pursue the SALT negotiations to a successful conclusion. That would give a new and important impulse to detente.

However, as regards further American-Chinese rapprochement on the present basis, let us in this context recall the words of Comrade Brezhnev, from his stimulating interview for the American magazine "TIME". The attempts to utilize a strengthened Beijing regime as a means for the policy of NATO and to channel its aggressive appetites in a direction that would suit the West--that is merely complacent naivete, the highest Soviet representative said, and continued: It is enough to remember how the Western states fared with a similar policy--at Munich. Or are historical lessons really being forgotten so quickly? Let us add that the nations have not forgotten. The ruling circles in the West alone will provide a testimony to their own memory in the form of concrete deeds.

SOCIALIST THEATER UNIONS SIGN COOPERATION PROTOCOLS

AU191100 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 18 Jan 79 p 2 AU

[CTK report: "Successful Cooperation of Theater Unions"]

[Text] The meeting of representatives of theater unions of the European socialist countries ended in Prague on Wednesday [17 January] with the signing of protocols on mutual cooperation.

In the course of the 3-day session the members of the delegations from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia spoke about important theatrical actions to be held in the socialist countries this year and assessed the possibilities of deepening the study of fraternal theater cultures and organizing joint symposia. They agreed on a joint course in educating the young generation of artists.

All questions that have been discussed, including the consultations on the activity of the national centers of international nongovernmental organizations in the sphere of the dramatic arts, contributed to efficiently strengthening mutual relations in the future.

The next meeting of representatives of the socialist theatrical art will take place in Moscow this fall.

ACREAGE OF WINTER BARLEY, RAPE TO BE INCREASED

AU181400 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 17 Jan 79 p 2 AU

[(IC)-signed report: "More and Better Quality"]

[Excerpt] At yesterday's press conference Eng M. Petrik, minister of agriculture and food of the Czech Socialist Republic, briefed journalists on the results of plan fulfillment in agriculture and food industry last year and on the tasks facing this sector this year.

Compared with last year's results, the volume of gross agricultural production is to increase 2.6 percent and the market production 3.7 percent this year. The planned grain and potato production is at the level achieved last year, but the production tasks in sugar beet, bulk fodder, fruit and vegetables are considerably higher.

Certain changes are envisaged in the distribution of acreage for cereals. Winter barley should be cultivated on 10 percent of the acreage in the future and more acreage will also be designed for the cultivation of winter rape with low content of erucic acid (after North Moravia, this type will also be exclusively cultivated in the whole of East Slovakia this year), which will permit us to reduce the import of oil crops and increase our own production of oil cakes for the fodder industry.

In the sphere of animal production the tasks in the production of livestock, especially beef, for slaughter and milk production, are being increased. Compared with last year, milk production is to increase by 100 million liters, which is almost 3 percent. The tasks in egg production and in poultry production for slaughter are 5 percent higher.

VIETNAM'S XUAN THUY RECEIVES SOLIDARITY DELEGATION

AU181306 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Jan 79 p 1 AU

[Summary] Hanoi (ADN dispatch)--Xuan Thuy, secretary of the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee and head of the Central Committee's International Relations Department, has received a delegation of the GDR Solidarity Committee headed by its Chairman Kurt Seibt for cordial talks. The delegation is in Hanoi to participate in the seventh session of the AAPSO [Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization] Presidium. Xuan Thuy thanked the GDR Solidarity Committee for its support in preparing this conference and paid tribute to the GDR people's fraternal solidarity with the just cause of the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. Kurt Seibt declared that the victory of the Kampuchean people over the reactionary Pol Pot-Ieng Sary dictatorship has resulted in new prospects for peace, security and stability in Southeast Asia. Kurt Krueger, secretary general of the GDR Solidarity Committee, met with the Kampuchean delegates attending the conference as guests. Ros Samay, secretary general of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation, thanked him for the GDR Solidarity Committee's pledge before the AAPSO Presidium to give solidarity support to the Kampuchean people.

STATISTICAL ADMINISTRATION REPORTS 1978 ECONOMIC DATA

LD190038 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1703 GMT 18 Jan 79 LD

["Successful Development of the GDR Economy in 1978"--ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin--Fresh progress in all spheres of social life in the GDR for 1978 has been recorded by the GDR State Central Administration for Statistics. In its statement, which was published on Thursday, about the implementation of the economic plan it notes that it has been possible "to continue the stable development of the national economy with a considerable increase in performance." The program of growth, prosperity and stability has been consistently realized.

The statement continues: "The decisive foundation of the successful development is the fraternal alliance with the USSR and the firm anchoring of the GDR in the community of socialist states. On the basis of coordinated plans further progress was made in integrating the national economies of the GDR and the USSR. Socialist economic integration was deepened in accordance with the decisions of the Ninth SED Congress and the comprehensive program of CEMA."

According to provisional data of the State Central Administration for Statistics the following principal results were achieved:

"Compared with 1977 the produced national income rose by roughly M6 billion, i.e. by 4 percent. This result was achieved even though the national economy was affected by severe weather conditions and changes in the external economic conditions. The production of industrial goods in the national economy rose by M15 billion compared with the previous year, an increase of 5.4 percent. In the industrial ministries sector this increase was 5.8 percent.

In the industrial ministries sector labor productivity increased over 5 percent; output rose by 6 percent.

The output of products carrying the 'Q' quality mark rose by 26 percent; this is considerably more than the overall industrial goods production. Under the science and technology state plan 599 improvement projects were effectively introduced into production on schedule or even ahead of plan.

The statement continues: "The material-technical base of the national economy was developed beyond the target set by the plan. Material investments of the national economy including participation in investments rose by 3 percent. In the industrial ministries sector investments rose by 5.2 percent. Investments completed and ready for use in industry rose by over 10 percent. The conclusion of the Central FDJ youth project, the Druzhba pipeline marks the completion ahead of schedule of the main work on the GDR sector of the gas pipeline from Orenburg to the western border of the USSR. Production of the building industry rose by M1.1 billion compared with the previous year, an increase of 4.8 percent. Agriculture increased the output of important products of plant and livestock farming. In crop farming higher yields compared with 1977 were achieved in particular for grain, oil crops and potatoes.

The transport industry carried 36 million tons of goods more than during the year before. This is an increase in performance by 3.3 percent.

The report of the State Central Administration for Statistics continues: "Exports to the USSR rose by 11.3 percent calculated at Valuta countervalue [zu valutagegenwert]. Exports to the CEMA member-countries rose altogether by 10.3 percent.

The targets of the housing construction program were exceeded. During the year 167,799 apartments including 111,909 new apartments were completed while 16,628 more apartments were handed over to the population than provided for in the plan. As a result housing conditions improved for over 500,000 citizens.

The population's net monetary income increased by M3.9 billion, an increase of 3.5 percent. The net earned income of workers and nonmanual workers rose by 4.5 percent. The retail trade increased sales by M3.2 billion, i.e. by 3.5 percent. Sales are thus greater than had been provided for in the 5-year plan till 1978. Services to the population rose by M170 million.

"State expenditure from the social funds for the housing construction program, low rents, stable consumer prices and public utility charges as well as other allocations and services for the population amounted to M46.2 billion. "They correspond to the expenditure planned for 1978" the report says. "The tasks for the provision of health and social care for the citizens have been fulfilled and exceeded in important sectors. New establishments included 729 medical and dental jobs and 9,533 places in creches. In addition over 356,000 post-treatment or preventive cures were granted.

In education the material prerequisites for the provision of the all-round education for children and young people were improved beyond the targets set for the plan; 3,074 classrooms, 16,758 kindergarten places and 143 school gymnasia were newly provided. Physical culture and sport continued to be developed. GDR sportsmen and women took part in 58 world and European championships and won 254 medals. The GDR capital was further developed purposefully as the political, economic and intellectual-cultural center of the socialist GDR. The working people of all bezirke and sectors had contributed to this. "National defense has been economically safeguarded."

On the fulfillment of the economic index figures the State Central Administration for Statistics adds the further detail that 90 percent of the increase in production resulted from an increase in labor productivity. "Nearly two-thirds of all enterprises stepped up labor productivity by an extra 1 per cent or more over and above the plan. In 40 percent of the enterprises, labor productivity developed more rapidly than goods production."

The increase in performance and the higher quality and effectiveness of work resulted "because socialist intensification was made the principle line of economic growth." Science and technology have contributed to the strengthening of the capacity of the economy and the development of society as a whole: "Scientific-technical results matching advanced international standards have become effective on a larger scale... The science and technology state plan whose tasks were set at a higher level has been fulfilled overall." Scientific-technical cooperation with the USSR and the other CEMA member-countries was deepened purposefully. "The joint space enterprise with the Soyuz-31, Salyut-6, Soyuz-29 space complex is impressive evidence of the scientific cooperation with the USSR."

"The innovators' and rationalizers' movement played a considerable part in the achievement of scientific-technical progress," the report continues. "About 1.7 million working people including over 1 million production workers participated. The annual economic gain from the innovations applied in practice amounts to M4.3 billion. This is 6 percent more than during the previous year."

Concerning the development of GDR agriculture it is stated that the per hectare yield for grain in 1978 was the second highest since the foundation of the GDR. To perfect its material-technical base agriculture received in 1978, among other things, 8,411 tractors and 381 harvester threshers.

The State Central Administration for Statistics records a considerable increase in exports in 1978. "The foreign trade with the USSR and the other CEMA countries was the stable foundation for the GDR's economic growth. Turnover increased on the basis of the constantly deepening economic integration." Further measures were put into practice "for the long-term safeguarding of the raw materials, fuel and energy base, for the supply of consumer goods to the population, for the development of economic and scientific cooperation as well as for the introduction of specialization and cooperation."

On the subject of foreign trade the report goes on: "Exports to the developing countries rose by 32 percent. Long-term cooperation in the economic and scientific-technical sphere to the advantage of both sides is a typical characteristic of the trade relations with these countries. Particularly large increases were achieved in the trade with Algeria, Angola, Ethiopia, India, Iraq, Syria and Mozambique. Exports to the capitalist industrial countries increased by 6 percent especially to Britain, Holland, France, Japan, the United States, Austria and Finland. As before, trade was hampered by the capitalist crisis and the related trade barriers, restrictions and other administrative obstacles raised by some countries."

Concerning the material and cultural living standard of the GDR population the report says that this included the further increase in the allocations from the state's social funds. For a family of four they amounted on an average to M680 per month. "Retail trade rose to M92.6 billion at stable consumer prices. For industrial goods it rose by M1.6 billion, for food, drink and related articles by M1.6 billion."

"For the majority of industrial consumer goods large increases in availability in accordance with the tasks of the supply plan were achieved," the report states. "The supply of industrial goods improved especially with regard to the qualitative composition and variety of the ranges of articles. The range and timely availability of a number of products continued to improve. As a result the availability of goods as a whole improved systematically and noticeably. Despite an increase in home production according to plan and in imports, several ranges of industrial goods in particular demand could not always be offered on a sufficient scale."

Concerning the further improvement in health and social care for citizens the report says: "The concentration and specialization of in-patient medical treatment was continued by the building and extension of efficient departments for intensive-care treatment, casualty surgery, orthopedic treatment, neurological treatment and child surgery. Many initiatives were taken for the health protection of mothers and children. Parental advice centers looked after 88 percent of all women before the 16th week of their pregnancy."

"The positive birth trend since 1976 which is closely connected with our social policy continued in 1978. By the end of the year 232,136 children were born, this is 8,984 more than in the year before. Nearly all working mothers who last year gave birth to a second or further child, after their pregnancy and maternity leave availed themselves of the legal provision of a paid 12-months release from work."

"For every school graduate an apprenticeship was available. Altogether apprenticeship agreements were concluded with 232,500 school graduates in 1978. Of these school graduates 84 percent had completed their basic education. In 1978 82,962 students took up higher education or vocational study courses. Of these 61,248 were full-time students; 69,781 students completed higher educational or vocational study courses. In 1978 the FDGB holiday service and the enterprises arranged 4 million holiday trips, substantially more than had been planned. Another 600,000 citizens stayed at state camping sites. A further 1,154 beds were installed at rest homes. Over 2.6 million children or nearly 80 percent of all pupils took part in organized summer holidays."

The report goes on: In 1978 9.5 million GDR citizens visited foreign socialist countries. Of these 3.7 million made use of the visa-free travel facilities for visits to Poland and 4.7 million to Czechoslovakia. From socialist countries 7.9 million citizens visited the GDR, including 4.8 million from Poland and 2.2 million from Czechoslovakia. "The number of GDR citizens visiting nonsocialist foreign countries was 3.2 million. Of these 1.2 million visited the FRG and 1.8 million GDR citizens traveled to Berlin (West). From nonsocialist foreign countries 7.9 million persons visited the GDR. Of these 3.7 million came from the FRG while 3 million persons came to the GDR from Berlin (West). In transit traffic 21.6 million persons passed through the GDR. Concerning physical culture and sport the report says that last year 155 sports facilities were handed over to the population. With regard to the cultural sphere the report says among other things: "Last year 6,100 book titles totaling about 140 million copies, and 16.8 million records and cassettes were on sale. A total of 87 million volumes were borrowed from the state and trade union libraries by 4.8 million readers. A total of about 48 million visitors visited clubs and houses of culture."

STATE SECRETARY FOR VOCATIONAL TRAINING INTERVIEWED

DW181120 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1900 GMT 15 Jan 79 DW

[Interview with State Secretary for Vocational Training Bodo Weidemann within the framework of the "Television Press Conference"--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] How many school graduates will we have this year?

[Answer] We have had an increasing number in the past few years. We will reach the highest figure in 1979 when 30,000 pupils will leave school. Of these, 240,000 will begin an apprenticeship.

The remaining 60,000 will either continue studying at enlarged secondary schools or enroll in a specialized school for which the vocational training, meaning the status of a skilled worker, is not required. We may state today that we also have the required apprenticeship, in fact, we have about 1 percent more places than apprentices to be employed. This is necessary in order to harmonize territorial, branch and personal interests. The whole magnitude probably can be judged by the fact that we will admit more than 1 million young people to vocational training under the current 5-year plan, train them as apprentices, so that 12 percent of the working class of our plants, of our national economy, will be renewed, if you want to put it that way.

[Question] How many school graduates can tell even now where and in which plant they will start their apprenticeship?

[Answer] More than 75 percent of them have already concluded their apprenticeship contracts, so the number of school graduates without apprenticeship can only be very small. I would like to advise these young people to get in touch with their teacher for vocational consultation at the polytechnical secondary school or with the vocational advisory center. These vocational advisory centers are informed about the vacant apprentice places in their territories weekly. In particularly complicated cases I ask the school graduates to call on the heads of the department for vocational training and consultation in the kreis councils. I urgently ask the enterprises to abide by their information and commitment daily, to inform the local organs about the apprenticeships that are still vacant, so that this system of continuous information about vacant apprenticeships will work smoothly.

[Question] Comrade state secretary, all school graduates have an apprentice place again, an achievement which is highly appreciated internationally. Yet certain people who are unable to offer their youth any prospects contend that we curtail the free choice of vocation of the youth. What do you think of that?

[Answer] It is true, the adversary is concentrating especially on what he himself cannot achieve. The planning of all social affairs is a thorn in his side, and he always seeks to justify this with the oppression of the personal freedom in the social field. Thus he tries to constantly defame the planning of the apprentice places, the security of vocational training, the security of the future job. I believe, however, that our young people and their parents, as well as the working people at large, appreciate the advantages of socialism in this field. By now it is a social norm in our country that every young person is learning a vocation, and those who talk about freedom or no freedom should first grant the youth in their country what our young people have had for a long time already.

[Question] To go by my limited observations it is relatively seldom that young people endeavor to learn the vocation of their parents. Do you have exact data on the major motives for vocational preferences?

[Answer] Yes indeed, the vocational preferences are forming in a very long process. The most diversified influences of the environment affect the emergence of vocational preferences. The scientific analyses which we carry out prove that the main influence is exerted by the family, that is, the parents and relatives. Beyond that some influence is also exerted by the polytechnical instruction in school, the intensive work of the Free German Youth Organization, the schoolday in production, and the sponsorship and youth work of enterprises carried out with the pupils. But I must add that special efforts are being made in this field by the vocational consultants in the 215 vocational consultation centers of our republic. What I mean is that we now have a vocational consultation center in each territory, in each kreis and city. What also exerts an influence, last but not least, is the work of the publication organs. I am thinking of the journalists who are doing a very good job which is effective among the masses. Furthermore, we must not forget the television series entitled vocations in pictures, a series which has been running or 2 years now and which meets with a great response among the young people.

I do not want to generalize what you said, namely, that the young people do not choose the vocation of their parents. It would not do any harm whatsoever if the parents would place more emphasis on tradition so that their children will take up their vocations and thus become their own vocational inheritors.

[Question] Let me ask this concretely: To what extent can the vocational preferences of the school graduates be fulfilled?

[Answer] To begin with I must say for our young people that they have realistic ideas about their vocations and voice realistic preferences. They are well prepared for the vocational decision, and most school graduates have several vocational wishes. This is why we can say here and now that more than 80 percent of the school graduates are granted the first preference on their list of desired vocations. From this emerges that there are kreise that have an essentially higher rate. Stendal, for instance, has a rate of 95 percent. The remaining 20 percent of the young people naturally are not left to themselves. The state organs for vocational training lend a helping hand to see that these young people quickly find a vocation, which is in keeping with their interests and inclinations, a vocation which largely lives up to what they have in mind.

[Question] According to the old capitalist division of labor there existed about 750 different professions in earlier times. The old structure was eliminated with the present 300 professions you can acquire in training. What was the reason for such concentration? Will the present setup of skilled worker professions continue for a longer period of time?

[Answer] A first remark on principle: Professions belong to classes too. Our educational and vocational training concepts are completely different from those of capitalism. We are continuing general education, we provide wide basic knowledge with our educational training. Our professional training helps people acquire sound professional knowledge and skill. We provide the right relationship between education and a glance into the future as well as the necessary practical knowledge and skill for implementing concrete tasks. This is possible because we comply with these demands through better scientific, professional analyses.

So you can say that we have completely discarded the old educational idea with regard to professional development. As regards the second problem, you can say that the present vocational training system will be valid in our country for a considerable time. Investigations of our central institute indicate that just 5 new professions have been developed in the past 20 years. It means with a view to the future that we will be able with the present 300 professions to cope with all social and economic problems on the level of skilled workers. Naturally that includes new job descriptions if they should become necessary.

[Question] It is an important social problem that young skilled workers must show good and efficient performance after their training period. What possibilities do the trainees have to become acquainted with their place of employment?

[Answer] The trainee becomes acquainted with his future place of employment in his training period. Even more so, the last phase of his vocational training takes place at his future place of work or his future work collective.

That enables the trainee to become acquainted with his colleagues, to learn his job, and to become a skilled worker. As a young skilled worker he will be able in such a way to fully live up to the requirements of the brigade or the collective. More than 90 percent of the trainees now are becoming skilled workers.

[Question] You said that 90 percent of the trainees become skilled workers. Yet they do not have the necessary experience. How long does a skilled worker who just finished his training time usually need to live up to the standards of a good work collective?

[Answer] Well, I would like to say that I believe a trainee of a brigade is a full-fledged member of the collective. The 90 percent indicate that a young skilled worker fully lives up to the requirements and, therefore, is a valuable member of the brigade or collective. He is the youngest member of the trade union with all rights and duties of a trade union member. So his equal rights in this matter have been secured.

I do not think there are any problems there. He is a skilled worker, but of course he will always fulfill his tasks on the level of a young skilled worker. You must realize that professional experience and further qualifications are important and that a skilled worker always must continue his qualifications. That is an uninterrupted process involving every working man. A young skilled worker would be well advised in this respect not to put his training books aside but to continue learning once he has finished his vocational training. That will put him into a position to obtain better jobs and a higher qualification and to become a worker with production skill.

[Question] It has been observed that some plants try to overcome their shortage of manpower by putting trainees into open slots. What do you think of that? How do you assess that?

[Answer] The process of training and education is a planned process of theoretical and practical training. Trainees must learn their profession in order to work in that profession later on. You must, therefore, organize work according to the principles of the training plan in practice and in the production field. Training includes learning to carry out several kinds of work, several jobs; working in the collective is the last phase. Trainees can be put into open slots only if that corresponds to the aims of training. It would contradict the principles of our educational policy if trainees would be put to work in contrast to training plans. The training plan is the manifested will of the working class.

BRIEFS

SHIP FOR USSR--Rostock--The first ship in the new year was handed over to the USSR at Warnemuende on Thursday. The Aleksandr Suvorov is the 5th of 10 arctic freighters of the UL-ESC (general ore, bulk, container vessel for the Soviet Merchant Navy). The 160-meter long freighter of just under 20,000 tons will carry ore, bulk cargo and containers in Arctic waters from its Murmansk home port. The capacity of its holds is 26,200 cubic meters. In addition up to 440 containers can be carried. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1754 GMT 18 Jan 79 LD]

DEPUTY PREMIER HUSZAR MEETS SCHMIDT IN BONN

LD182106 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 18 Jan 79 LD

[Text] West German Chancellor Schmidt has received Deputy Premier Istvan Huszar. With that the deputy premier has concluded his visit to the FRG. Gydergy Szepesi reports from Bonn:

Istvan Huszar, deputy premier, today concluded his 5-day visit to the FRG with two important negotiations. In the morning he was received by Economics Minister Otto Graf Lambsdorff, who expressed his best wishes in connection with the successful opening of the "Hungary 79" exhibition in Munich. The news from Munich is particularly good because on this occasion Hungary has exhibited not only its well-proven, traditional agricultural products but also advanced industrial products, said the West German minister, adding that the further development of economic relations and good market research are closely connected, bearing out the wisdom of holding a Hungarian week in Munich.

Istvan Huszar mentioned that the restrictive measures operated by the Common Market frequently hinder Hungarian exports. Lambsdorff promised to endeavor to ease the difficulties through a more elastic economic policy, seeking ways to improve the bilateral trade balance.

The deputy premier was received by Helmut Schmidt in the Chancellor's office in the early afternoon. The chancellor spoke warmly about the visit by Janos Kadar 1 and 1/2 years ago and expressed his sincere thanks for the warm greetings conveyed to him by Istvan Huszar. To the question when he intends to repay the visit, Schmidt indicated one of the autumn months, adding that he is very pleased that he will be able to visit Hungary.

These friendly openings were followed by political negotiations. In their discussions they surveyed the most important international issues and discussed those world political negotiations which have been at the center of interest during the first 2 weeks of the year. The atmosphere of the talks is characterized by the fact that instead of the originally planned 30 minutes, they lasted 1 and 1/2 hours.

MARJAI RETURNS FROM MOSCOW CEMA MEETING

LD191118 Budapest MTI in English 1034 GMT 19 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, January 18 (MTI)--Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers and Hungary's permanent representative to the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, returned to Budapest Thursday evening from Moscow where he attended the 88th session of the CMEA Executive Committee.

CUBAN CULTURE MINISTER ATTENDS CONCERT

LD181815 Budapest MTI in English 1036 GMT 18 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, January 17 (MTI)--The Cuban cultural days closed Wednesday with a gala concert at Budapest's Music Academy. The closing event of the series of programmes organized to mark the 20th anniversary of the Cuban revolution's victory was conducted by Bonzalo Romeu, professor of the Cuban State Arts College.

Under his baton, the Szeged Symphony Orchestra presented works by Cuban and Latin American composers, and Ferenc Liszt. The concert also featured prominent solo instrumentalists from Cuba like pianist Silvio Rodriguez Carnedas, guitarist Leo Brouwer, and the Cuban Arts colleague's drum players.

The concert was attended by Cuban Culture Minister Armando Hart Davalos, member of the Political Committee of the Cuban Communist Party and member of the Council of State of the Republic of Cuba, and Jose Antonio Tabares, Cuban ambassador to Budapest.

MTI CORRESPONDENT REPORTS ON CAMBODIAN SITUATION

LD152130 Budapest MTI in English 1706 GMT 15 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, January 15 (MTI)--MTI's Hanoi correspondent reports:

Normalization of life began in Battambang and Siem Reap, two western provinces of Cambodia bordering on Thailand.

According to information from the SPK News Agency, population welcomed at rallies in nearly the whole of [word indistinct] province the establishment of the People's Revolutionary Council and of the People's Republic. The setting up of people's revolutionary committees has started in province Siem Reap. Among other things, the new institutions have already made steps for defending Angkor Wat, a Cambodian town famous for its landmarks.

Work aimed at restoring production has been launched in both provinces. Together with the revolutionary units, the population in district Sisophon, of province Battambang called on the formations of the smashed hostile troops to surrender.

In province Kompong Oham, liberated in the first days of January, the revolutionary cadres including thousands of people there (?are) studying and realizing the 8-point political programme of the Cambodian National Unity Front. In a number of districts, amongst them at the caoutchouc plantations which are important economically, the people's revolutionary committees have already been set up. As revealed by the SPK information, the population is seeing clearer that the revolutionary authorities are the country's true representatives.

BORBELY VISITS MAKO; SPEAKS AT PARTY MEETING

LD182122 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 18 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Sandor Borbely participated in the opening of the permanent literary exhibition at Mako today. The secretary of the party Central Committee acquainted himself with life in Csongrad Megye in Szeged this morning; in the afternoon he gave a speech at the session of the Mako party committee.

BRIEFS

MINISTER FALUVEGI IN POLAND--A delegation led by Minister of Financial Affairs Lajos Faluvegi traveled to Poland yesterday [15 January] to attend a session of the CEMA foreign currency and financial standing committee beginning in Wroclaw today. [Text] Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 16 Jan 79 p 8 AU]

DEPUTY PREMIER KAIM DISCUSSES CEMA COOPERATION RESULTS

LD181826 Warsaw PAP in English 1709 GMT 18 Jan 79 LD

["Deputy Premier Kaim on CMEA Session"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 18 Jan, PAP--After conclusion of the 88th session of the CMEA Executive Committee permanent representative of Poland's Government to the CMEA told a Moscow PAP correspondent: The session marked the 30th anniversary of the CMEA. Over that period great socio-economic transformation occurred in countries affiliated to that organization.

Last year the national income of CMEA countries rose 10-fold and industrial output 17 times in comparison with 1948.

Particularly intensive socio-economic development of the socialist countries marked the 70's. In the years 1970-77 the overall industrial production of the CMEA countries increased by over 60 percent and foreign trade--3.1 times.

The deepening integration and consistently broadening cooperation among the CMEA countries had an essential impact on this dynamics. Supplies of raw materials as well as machines and equipment from the Soviet Union played a fundamental role for the Polish economy.

During the last debates a number of decisions were taken on the broadening of processes of specialization in the production of, for example, equipment for atomic power stations in the CMEA countries. It is expected that by 1990 atomic power stations with the total capacity of 37,000 mw will have been built in particular countries with the supplies of specialization in production. Two such stations with the capacity of 4,000 mw each will be built in the Soviet Union with the help of the interested countries including Poland. Energy generated by those power stations will be supplied to Poland and other countries participating in the investment project.

We also reviewed works connected with the preparation of some concrete long-term agreements whose realization will enable countries taking part in these activities, Poland included, to increase their supplies of materials, in the coming 10-15 years. It creates advantageous basis for the Polish economy to stabilize the supplies of raw materials. It enables Poland to oppose protectionism practiced by some Western countries.

PZPR OFFICIALS ATTEND CUBAN REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY CONCERT

LD182110 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 18 Jan 79 LD

[Text] In connection with the 20th anniversary of the triumph of the Cuban revolution a gala concert, organized by the all-Polish and Warsaw committees of the National Unity Front, was held in Warsaw today. The concert was attended by representatives of the people of Warsaw, industrial works, science and culture, and young people. Among those present were Edward Babiuch, Jerzy Lukaszewicz, Jozef Pinkowski, representatives of the highest authorities of the United Peasant Party and Democratic Party, the National Unity Front, and members of the government. Heads and members of diplomatic missions accredited in Poland were also present.

Deputy Premier Tadeusz Pyka made a speech in which he conveyed on behalf of the party Central Committee, the State Council and the Government, wishes of success in the development of their socialist country to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, the Cuban State Council, Government and people. Paul Fornell Delgado, the Cuban ambassador in Poland, was next to speak. He thanked the Polish people, its party and government for their support for the Cuban revolution.

GIEREK, KANIA RECEIVE PAX INSTITUTE LEADER

LD172118 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 17 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, today received Ryszard Reiff, newly elected president of the board of the Pax Publishing Institute, who presented the plans to continue the institute's current effort and achievements. The first secretary of the party Central Committee expressed his conviction that Pax will consistently develop its creative effort in consolidating the nation's patriotic unity and the activities of the progressive Catholic's movement in its work for our socialist motherland. The talks were attended by Stanislaw Kania, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

JABLONSKI SPEAKS ON ECONOMIC ROLE OF SCIENTISTS

LD182210 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 18 Jan 79 LD

[Text] The Council of State has nominated 43 new full professors and 74 associate professors. The nominations were handed over by President of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski in Warsaw today.

In a speech on this occasion the president of the Council of State stressed the significant role played by science in serving the needs of the economy. He attached the utmost importance to this issue. It does not contradict the idea of the specific autonomy of science, he said. Even in the sphere of strictly applied research so-called social demands determine only the aim to be achieved but not how to implement them. In the vast sphere of science there exists what we call a social order or need which can be deciphered, revealed or made substantive only by scientists, Jablonski said. In this case it depends on them whether their studies will be of an illusory character or whether they will enrich the intellectual potential of the nation. The scientists' civic responsibility, Jablonski said, is not limited to the sphere of scientific research; it is equally related to the question of education and upbringing.

The ceremony was attended by Politburo members Edward Babiuch, secretary of the Central Committee and Wladyslaw Kruczek, deputy chairman of the Council of State; Central Committee Secretary Andrzej Werblan; members of the Council of State; the president of the Polish Academy of Sciences and ministers.

BRIEFS

NEW VOIVODSHIP APPOINTMENT--The president of the Council of Ministers, after consultations with the Voivodship People's Council in Gdansk, has appointed Jerzy Kolodziejski, who was until now deputy voivod, to the post of Gdansk voivod. At the same time the president of the Council of Ministers has recalled from the post Henryk Sliwowski who retires. Jerzy Kolodziejski holds the post of extraordinary professor at the Gdansk Technical University. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 18 Jan 79 LD]

FRENCH PRESIDENT'S VISIT POSTPONED UNTIL 8-10 MARCH

AU191113 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 19 Jan 79 AU

[Text] As announced, the official visit to Romania by President of the French Republic Valery Giscard d'Estaing and Mme Anne Aymore Giscard d'Estaing at the invitation of President Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu was postponed because of the bad weather.

President of the Socialist Republic of Romania Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and President of the French Republic Valery Giscard d'Estaing had a telephone conversation this morning and established that the official visit to Romania by the high ranking French guests should take place on 8-10 March 1979.

FOREIGN MINISTER ANDREI TO VISIT USSR 'AT END OF MONTH'

AU181747 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1730 GMT 18 Jan 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania, will pay an official visit to the USSR at the end of this month, at the invitation of the USSR Government.

AGERPRES REPORTS SEVERE WEATHER CONDITIONS

AU190853 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0818 GMT 19 Jan 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 19/1/1979--It was still slightly snowing in Bucharest in the morning of January 19. The layer of snow has grown 47 cm thick. It is even 80 cm thick in some regions in the south, while in the north and west--it is thinner. The wind keeps blowing in the south of the country, reaching in some places a speed of 70 km/h.

According to the forecasts of the specialized institute, the weather will keep cloudy and wet. There will be snowfalls now and then. The wind will still drift the snow here and there, but at lower speeds.

It is three degrees Celsius below zero in Bucharest now. According to forecasts, there will be slight and moderate wind.

For January 19 and 20, the Ministry of Education and Instruction has closed the general schools, the lyceums and higher learning institutes the country over.

The General Inspectorate of Militia has banned the circulation in Bucharest and in the other zones affected by vicissitudes, of private cars and of the cars of institutions, except for the ARO or similar type cars with double traction. This measure does not apply to the cars meant for public transport, for the supply of the population, the activity of the enterprises and economic organizations.

In the morning of January 18, the railway traffic was only partly affected, and some train trips from Bucharest annulled. In the afternoon, thanks to the efforts of the railway staff, the situation improved. In the roads in the south of the country, the traffic is difficult. Numerous heavy equipment is used for the restoring of the traffic in those zones back to normal.

NEW NORWEGIAN AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

Received by Andrei

AU181733 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 17 Jan 79 p 5 AU

[Text] On Tuesday, 16 January, Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei received Per Borgen, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentary of the Kingdom of Norway to the Socialist Republic of Romania, in connection with this forthcoming accreditation.

Received by Ceausescu

AU181739 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 18 Jan 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, this morning received Per Borgen, who presented his credentials as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Norway to our country. On presenting his credentials, the ambassador conveyed friendly greetings and wishes for personal health to President Nicolae Ceausescu on behalf of Norway's King Olav V, as well as wishes for prosperity to the Romanian people.

In his speech delivered on this occasion, the ambassador expressed satisfaction at being the first Norwegian ambassador with residence in Romania. He then pointed to the good relations existing between the two countries and stressed Norway's interest in expanding cooperation with Romania in various fields. The speaker then referred to Norway's foreign policy options and emphasized that country's determination to make efforts to contribute to attaining detente in Europe and a broad cooperation among countries in our region, regardless of their social system or alliances. The ambassador also expressed the satisfaction of the Norwegian Government with the active involvement of President Nicolae Ceausescu and our country in attaining detente, and (?stated) that the Norwegian Government will have constructive contacts and talks with Romania in this respect.

On receiving the ambassador's credentials, President Nicolae Ceausescu thanked him for the greetings and wishes conveyed, and in turn extended friendly greetings to King Olav V as well as wishes for progress and well-being to the Norwegian people.

In his reply, after stressing with satisfaction that Romanian-Norwegian relations are continuously developing to the benefit of the two peoples and countries and in the interest of the cause of peace, understanding and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world, the Romanian chief of state said: We share your opinion concerning the importance incumbent upon contacts between representatives of our countries at all levels. I am convinced that by intensifying the Romanian-Norwegian political dialog, the governments and parliaments of our countries can play an active part not only in attaining understanding, rapprochement, mutual respect and cooperation between the Romanian and Norwegian peoples, but also in contributing to promoting the desideratum for detente and peace on the international plane. I also believe that by making common efforts we can deepen and diversify economic cooperation, including production sharing and cooperation ventures in the scientific-technological, cultural and other fields.

President Nicolae Ceausescu then pointed out Romania's active participation in international life and its firm stance on intensifying efforts to fully implement as a single whole the provisions of the final document of the Helsinki conference and to thoroughly prepare for the 1980 Madrid meeting. He also said that everything should be done to give impetus to the process of detente and the establishment of real security in Europe, develop broad and unhampered cooperation among European states and particularly to achieve military disengagement on the continent.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed the need to proceed without delay to take concrete and efficient measures for military disengagement and disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and the need to peacefully resolve the states of tension and conflict still existing in various parts of the world through negotiations between the parties directly concerned; since this is the only way that can lead to lasting settlements.

After the presentation ceremony, President Nicolae Ceausescu had a cordial talk with Norwegian Ambassador Per Borgen.

MORE ON RCP DELEGATION'S ATTENDANCE AT PLO COUNCIL SESSION

Dalea Reads Message

LD172146 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1859 GMT 17 Jan 79 LD

["Message of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party to the 14th Session of the Palestinian National Council"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Damascus, 17 Jan, AGERPRES--During the 14th session of the National Palestinian Council Mihai Dalea, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, vice-chairman of the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front, read the message of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party to the national forum of the Arab Palestinian people.

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, of the party General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu we address you, the participants in the 14th session of the Palestinian National Council and through you the whole Palestinian people warm comradely greetings and the feelings of friendship and solidarity of the communists and of all the working people in our country, the message reads.

The communists, the entire Romanian people follow with keen interest and deep sympathy the just fight of the Palestinian people for attaining its legitimate aspirations for self-determination and independent development, the sustained activity of the Palestinian National Council, of the Palestine Liberation Organization for achieving the unity of action of the Palestinian people in the efforts for solving its vital problems.

The Romanian people--that throughout its history experienced for centuries foreign domination and oppression and waged a sustained fight for defending its right to a free life--understands and actively supports the liberation fight of the peoples for safeguarding their national independence and sovereignty, for being full masters of their own destiny. In this spirit our party, Socialist Romania pay special attention to the developments in the Middle East starting from the feelings of deep and sincere friendship the Romanian people nurtures for the Arab peoples, from the traditional links we have with these countries, from the interests of peace and collaboration in the region and throughout the world. Our country has most consistently declared for the political, negotiated settlement of the Middle East issue, for an overall solution which should lead to a lasting and just peace based on Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in the 1967 war, on the solving of the Palestinian people's issue in keeping with its right to self-determination--to set up its independent state included--on the guaranteeing of the independence and territorial integrity of all the states in the area.

Romania has always and most firmly stressed that a durable peace in the region and the security of all the states in that part of the world cannot be conceived unless the Palestinian people's issue is justly solved. We have expressed most clearly our stand according to which this problem essential to the building of peace in the Middle East cannot be solved otherwise but with the direct participation in the negotiatons of the Palestinian people, of the Palestine Liberation Organization--its legitimate, authentic and acknowledged representative.

Our party and state has carried on steadfast activity in favour of the Palestinian people's cause, giving it political, diplomatic, moral and material support. As is known, the Romanian Communist Party was among the first that established close relations with the Palestine Liberation Organization. Likewise, our country is among the states which initiated the inclusion of the Palestinian problem in the agenda of the U.N. as well as the resolution by which the P.L.O. is granted the status of observer at the United Nations. The numerous meetings and talks the general secretary of our party, Nicolae Ceausescu, had with Yasir 'Arafat as well as with other representative os the P.L.O. and with members of the Palestinian National Council were particularly important moments in strengthening the Romanian-Palestinian friendship.

We consider that now it is more necessary than ever before to intensify the efforts for reaching a comprehensive political solution to the conflict, to act firmly for finding the ways for all countries and sides concerned to participate in the settlement of the problems in the region, for the strengthening of the collaboration and solidarity of the Arab countries.

In this respect, an international meeting under the aegis and with the active participation of the U.N. --either by re-calling the Geneva conference or in any other form--would be of special importance, meeting which should be attended by all the countries concerned, the Palestine Liberation Organizaton included, as legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. We consider that an overall settlement, in this way, of the complicated problems in the Middle East fully corresponds to the interests of all peoples in the area, of peace throughout the world. We wish that such a settlement be achieved and we actively militate for it, so as the Palestinian people can see its legitimate aspirations accomplished as soon as possible, i.e. to have its own independent state, to concentrate its efforts, in peace, on free, self-dependent development on the road of progress and welfare.

The message also points to the need for all people, for the progressive, advanced forces everywhere to rally their efforts and cooperate ever more closely for the complete abolition of the old imperialist policy of inequality and oppression for the consolidation of the course towards detente, collaboration and peace.

The message also reiterates Romania's determination to firmly ground its relations with all the states on the principles of fully equal rights, observance of national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs and mutual advantage--as the only principles able to ensure the development of normal relationships in international life. It also underlines the necessity of passing to concrete disarmament measures, nuclear in particular, of bridging the big economic and social gaps between states, of establishing a new international economic order which may ensure the more rapid development of all the peoples, of the lagging ones first of all.

We wish you--the message reads in conclusion--full success in your session and we express our conviction that the decisions you make will contribute to the strengthening of the Palestinian unity, will provide new possibilities for building a just and durable peace in the Middle East, fully corresponding to the vital interests of the Palestinian people and of the other peoples in the area, to the general cause of international peace and security.

'Arafat Receives Delegation

AU181430 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 18 Jan 79 AU

[Text] The RCP delegation led by Comrade Mihai Dalea, candidate member of the Executive Political Committee of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front, which is participating in the proceedings of the 14th session of the Palestinian National Council, has been received by Comrade Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman, in Damascus.

Warm greetings of friendship and solidarity were extended to Comrade Yasir 'Arafat on behalf of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, together with best wishes for success in the progress of the Palestinian National Council's session.

Expressing thanks, Comrade Yasir 'Arafat asked the Romanian guests to convey a personal message of fraternal friendship to his beloved friend and brother, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. Stressing the RCP secretary general's consistent concern for the cause of the Palestinians' self-determination, to whom he granted his own and the party's support from the very beginning, the PLO Executive Committee chairman asked that deep thanks be expressed to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu for all his support for the legitimate interests of the Arab Palestinian people.

During the meeting, the two sides discussed matters pertaining to further developing relations of friendly cooperation, including on the international level, and relations of militant solidarity between the RCP and the PLO.

During its stay in Damascus, the RCP delegation had friendly meetings at the Regional National Command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th party with command member (Fawazi as-Sayyid) and at the leadership of the National Progressive Front with the front's Vice Chairman Muhammad al-Halabi. On this occasion the two sides examined matters of common interest, referring to expanding all-round cooperation between the two parties, countries and peoples in the spirit of the decisions adopted during the talks between President Nicolae Ceausescu and Hafiz al-Asad.

PATAN MEETS COUNTERPART IN MOSCOW, AGREEMENT SIGNED

AU181745 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1730 GMT 18 Jan 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Ion Patan, deputy prime minister of the government and minister of technical-material supply and control of the management of fixed assets, met today in Moscow with Nikolay Martynov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Material and Technical Supply. The sides discussed matters concerning mutual ties and exchanges of goods between the two ministries and adopted the cooperation plan for 1979-80.

DELEGATE ADDRESSES SELA CARACAS MEETING

/J191000 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0752 GMT 19 Jan 79 AU

[Text] Caracas (AGERPRES) 19/1/1979--The Romanian chief delegate to the SELA meeting underlined the necessity of strengthening the unity of action and solidarity of the developing countries, of "the Group of 77" particularly under the circumstances of intensified tendencies to a new world division into spheres of influence, of the lack of concrete results in building the new international economic negotiations that are to be held in 1979 and 1980, among which UNCTAD holds a major place.

Taking the floor at the SELA meeting on the preparation of the meeting of the "Group of 77" at a ministerial level (in Tanzania in February), having in view the 5th UNCTAD conference (in the Philippines, May-June), the ambassador of Romania in Caracas, Petrache Danila presented at length the conception and theses of President Nicolae Ceausescu regarding the new international economic order and the concrete proposals of Romania in connection with the problems on the agenda of the 5th UNCTAD conference.

Mentioning that Romania has actively participated, together with the Latin-American countries, in the entire process of preparing the meeting of the "Group of 77" in Tanzania, the Romanian ambassador pointed to the identity or the similitude of the viewpoints of Romania and the Latin-American countries on the problems of UNCTAD 5. This is another proof of the objective possibilities of cooperation existing between Romania and those countries in UNCTAD problems and in the new international economic order, in general. This collaboration--the Romanian ambassador said--is based on the mutual interests of Romania and the Latin-American countries in building a juster and better world, a new international economic order, on their wish to promote an independent policy, to be the masters of their national riches, to develop independently, freely, without any outside interference.

The speaker stressed Romania's determination to further have broad commercial relations, relations of economic and technical cooperation with all the developing countries, convinced that this stands for a common, concrete contribution to the building of a new international economic order.

CAZACU RECEIVES PRC SOCIAL SCIENCE ACADEMICIAN

LD182030 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1905 GMT 18 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Bucharest, 18 Jan, AGERPRESS--Virgil Cazacu, member of the Political Executive Committee, secretary of the CC of the PCP, received on January 18 the delegation of the Social Sciences Academy of the People's Republic of China, led by Huan Xiang, [name as received] vice-president of the academy who pays a fact-finding visit and exchanges experiences in Romania upon the invitation of the Romanian Academy of Social and Political Sciences.

Mentioned were on this occasion the good Romanian-Chinese relations of friendship and cooperation developing in various fields, the scientific and cultural ones included.

TITO TO VISIT IRAQ, KUWAIT, SYRIA IN FEBRUARY

ID181626 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1406 GMT 18 Jan 79 ID

[Text] Belgrade--Josip Broz Tito, president of the SFRY, will make an official friendly visit to Iraq, Kuwait and Syria in the course of next month.

The details of these visits are at present being established, Ambassador Mirko Kalezic, official spokesman for the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, announced at a press conference today.

FOREIGN SECRETARIAT SPOKESMAN QUESTIONED AT PRESS CONFERENCE

On Brezhnev Message to Tito

ID181612 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1425 GMT 18 Jan 79 ID

[Text] Belgrade--At today's press conference in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, journalists asked Ambassador Kalezic what he could say about the message sent to President Tito by L.I. Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The message was presented to Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, by Soviet Ambassador Rodionov.

The reply was: "It concerns the further promotion of relations between the two countries, for which Yugoslavia, for its part, is constantly striving."

On Soviet Security Council Veto

ID181613 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1432 GMT 18 Jan 79 ID

[Text] Belgrade--At the press conference today in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, journalists asked official spokesman Ambassador Kalezic:

"What can you say about the debate in the Security Council, the text of the draft resolution put forward by the nonalined countries of the Security Council and the veto imposed by the Soviet Union as a permanent member of the Security Council?"

Ambassador Kalezic answered:

"The draft resolution put forward in the Security Council by the nonalined member countries of the Security Council contains all the vital elements and principles of the UN Charter which are of relevance to the settlement of the existing conflict. These are: The preservation of the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of every country, a call for strict respect for the principle of noninterference in internal affairs and for an urgent cease-fire, cessation of hostilities and withdrawal of foreign troops.

"Regardless of the fact that the resolution was not accepted in the Security Council--which we must state with regret--even though the great majority of member countries of the Security Council voted for this resolution, it has great moral and political significance precisely because it gives a very clear reaffirmation of the basic principles of the UN Charter in relations among sovereign states."

On Soviet Allegations of UN Lobbying

LD181614 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1443 GMT 18 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--At today's press conference in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, official spokesman Ambassador Kalezic said in answer to the question as to whether he had arything to say about the visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium:

"According to reports issued, with which you are familiar, this involves a visit which is of a bilateral nature. As you have noted yourselves, it is not our practice to comment on relations between third countries."

"Could you make any comment on the TASS report carried by the Soviet press and Soviet television, to the effect that Yugoslav representatives at the United Nations are engaged in lobbying, which is interpreted, as TASS puts it, 'as a virtual defense of the bankrupt Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime overthrown by the Kampuchean people'?" In answer to this question Kalezic said: "The activity of Yugoslav diplomatic representatives at the United Nations is frank and open and expresses the standpoints of the Yugoslav Government, which are well-known to the public. We believe that journalists should write truthfully and objectively regardless of the differences in standpoints on and assessments of individual questions; in this case this means conveying the genuine Yugoslav standpoints on a problem which is currently arousing anxiety in the world organization and in international public opinion, but this is unfortunately lacking."

On Tito's Message to Sihanouk

LD181642 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1426 GMT 18 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--At a press conference in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs today, journalists asked Ambassador Kalezic, official spokesman for the federal secretariat: "Have you anything to say about the verbal message from President Tito to Prince Sihanouk which was conveyed to him by Miljan Komatina, SFRY ambassador to the United Nations?"

Kalezic answered: "President Tito's verbal message to Prince Norodom Sihanouk, which was conveyed by the Yugoslav ambassador to the United Nations, is in answer to the message which Prince Sihanouk sent to President Tito, and relates to the latest events in Kampuchea viewed from the standpoint of the policy and principles of the nonalined movement and the UN Charter."

BORBA ANSWERS MOSCOW PRAVDA ON CAMBODIA ISSUE

AU181356 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 17 Jan 79 p 4 AU

[Dusan Cukic report: "Whose Position Is Strange?"]

[Excerpts] Moscow, 16 January--Following Vietnam's armed intervention in the territory of Kampuchea, this month the Soviet information media have expressed views on Yugoslavia on several occasions within the context of extending official USSR support to the "United Front for National Salvation" and sharply condemning those who have a different opinion in this connection: Views ranging from those about the alleged "lobbying activities" of our diplomats in the UN halls to those about "pleading" on behalf of the Pol Pot regime, as it was stated in the central television "Today in the World" commentary program last night. [paragraph continues]

However, in no instance has any explanation been made about what is involved nor have the principled and open views of our country been presented in this connection: Everything ended, certainly without reason, with half truths and accusations which can be accepted only by the uninformed.

In its issue today PRAVDA, the organ of the CPSU Central Committee, continues to follow this method in its article entitled "Strange Poetry" (subheaded "A Rejoinder") by aiming its "arrow" against the Yugoslav press this time.

The Style of Befogging

In the continuation of its article PRAVDA also uses some passages from the articles by Yugoslav journalists who visited Kampuchea recently, but uses them in such a way that they support the predetermined thesis.

At the conclusion of the article its unsigned author asks:

"After all that has been said, is not the position of certain Yugoslav journalists who shed tears over the downfall of the bankrupt regime, strange?"

This is what Moscow PRAVDA says today. And it says it again in a style which befogs and fails to present a true picture and the position from which the Yugoslav press is informing its readers. And this position is the policy-- known to all for a long time-- of nonalined, independent and self-managing Yugoslavia which will always stand by the principles demanding that the right to independence and sovereignty, inviolability of borders and territorial integrity, free decisionmaking by every people in its own society and without any outside interference and particularly without any interference by military means and a foreign armed army, must be implemented and respected in relations between states.

Hence it is perhaps clear to every objective observer whose position is strange in this instance.

POLITIKA NOTES 'DISTORTED' SOVIET REPORTING ON CAMBODIA

AU181520 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 17 Jan 79 p 3 AU

[Risto Bajalski report]

[Excerpts] Moscow, 16 January--The TASS report on part of the debate and on the voting on the resolution of the events in Kampuchea, which was received from New York today, concludes with the following sentence: "The behind-the-scenes activity of the Yugoslav representatives, who have in fact taken the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime, which has been thrown by the people of Kampuchea to history's garbage dump, under their own protection, has not gone unnoticed among UN circles."

This insinuation made at the expense of the Yugoslav representatives in New York is not a completely new one. It is merely a variation, a paraphrase of what TASS has been reporting from the UN Headquarters as early as last Friday evening, and of what PRAVDA published on Saturday within the framework of a report entitled "Resisting the Attempts of Kampuchea's Enemies" and subheaded "Intrigues of the Enemies of Independence of the Republic" (meaning Kampuchea--correspondent's note).

What Motives?

Let it be said in passing that the mention of Yugoslavia and its representatives and the Yugoslav journalists and newspapers is only part of the general information offered to the public here about the complex development in connection with Kampuchea. But this "part" is of no minor importance because it objectively serves the purpose of distorting the picture of the UN debate before the public here.

As regards the debate in the Security Council, it is notable that in the TASS dispatches received from New York so far there are more accusations against those who have expressed their concern for foreign condemnation of events in Kampuchea than there are reports about facts. As it turns out, the Yugoslav representatives "have been singled out" for insinuations to be made against them. At this time it would be difficult to talk about the motives for some kind of special "treatment" of Yugoslavia because these motives are insufficiently clear.

It is reported that the USSR has voted against the resolution "submitted by a number of delegations and thereby resolutely rejected the slandering attacks and provocative fabrications in relation to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the legitimate government of Kampuchea." And in this connection it was not reported that the USSR used its right to veto.

Disregarded Statements

TASS does not report that the proposers of the resolution were nonalined countries, nor does it report the contents of the resolution. This TASS report disregards the statements by the representatives of those countries which voted in favor of the resolution. Among other things the TASS correspondent does not mention a single word about the statement made by the head of the Yugoslav mission to the United Nations yesterday because, let it be said in passing, had he done so, he would have found it difficult to conclude his report with an insinuation about "the behind-the-scenes activity" of the Yugoslav representatives.

On the other hand, up until now the Soviet press has not published a single statement or a single appraisal made by the official Yugoslav representatives about the events in Kampuchea. And at the same time, on the basis of everything that has been said here about Yugoslavia's behavior until now, the public can gain the impression that Yugoslavia is reluctant to state its clear views on everything and is therefore, you see, resorting to some kind of intrigue "behind the scenes."

POLITIKA EKSPRES CALLS RIGHT OF VETO IN UN 'OBSOLETE'

AU181235 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0300 GMT 18 Jan 79 AU

[From the press review]

[Text] Considering what has prevented the implementation of the UN Security Council resolution on Democratic Kampuchea, which was adopted by a majority, POLITIKA EKSPRES says that the veto right is an obsolete right. In connection with the UN Security Council deliberations on the applications of the two Vietnamese states for admission to the United Nations in 1975, under the shadow of the announced intention of the United States to use its right of veto, our representative Jaksa Petric said: "It is too much to expect from even the most powerful ones to understand that they become stronger rather than weaker only when they show that they are capable of being reasonable and of paying attention to what more than 100 countries demand of them: To do something constructive in the interest of all?"

The debate on Kampuchea, which has just concluded and which has once again demonstrated--despite the formal defeat of the resolution--the victory of reason and of the reasonable principles of nonalinement, has shown that unfortunately the big powers are still guarding their long-since obsolete right to always have the last word in decisionmaking on the rights and fate of others, POLITIKA EKSPRES concludes.

BAKOCEVIC COMMENTS ON SRV-CAMBODIA CONFLICT

LD181956 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1325 GMT 18 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--At the regular press conference in the Federal Conference of the SAWPY, Aleksandar Bakocevic, member of the Secretariat of the Federal Conference Presidium, said that due to its nature and far-reaching consequences, the development of the Vietnam-Kampuchea conflict is at the center of both our attention and the world public's attention. Such a course of events, he added, is being widely condemned all over the world. This condemnation shows that foreign aggression and interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign country cannot be justified or accepted in any way whatsoever.

Assaults on the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of individual countries, from whatever side, can expect no other reaction but condemnation, Bakocevic went on to say. He emphasized that at this time, when the world is faced with very definite and difficult problems and dangers, the creation and outbreak of a new hotbed of crisis arouses disturbance and anxiety.

In his discussions with journalists, Aleksandar Bakocevic stressed that the Yugoslav public, our working people and citizens, are following with great attention the conflict between the two socialist and nonalined countries, and give their full support to the principled standpoints of the SFRY. It is with great pride that our working people speak of our overall, profoundly principled and nonalined foreign policy. It is precisely from these positions--principled and nonalined--and from these principles alone that we now approach, as we have done in the past, our assessment of world events.

Bakocevic went on to say that no one must expect us to disavow these basic standpoints, that is, our basic principles. We consistently advocate respect for the sovereignty of every country, and we have therefore always been opposed to, and remain opposed to, any foreign interference or interventions.

We have always advocated and shall continue to advocate strict respect for the principles of independence, sovereignty, inviolability of borders, territorial integrity and noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries, and we similarly advocate full affirmation of these principles and their acceptance in relations among all countries.

Aleksandar Bakocevic informed journalists that within the framework of its regular political activity the SAWPY, as the democratic front of all socialist forces in our country, is presently reviewing in its organizations and on tribunes the topical events in the world, including the development of the Vietnam-Kampuchean conflict. He recalled that the democratization of our foreign policy is in the nature of our socialist self-managing system. "We have no reason to hide anything from our working people, and we do not wish anything to be hidden from them," Bakocevic said. He added that we devote full attention to imparting to our citizens timely, truthful and complete information on all trends which affect the complex relations in the world and the modern workers' movement, and on all events and standpoints of our foreign policy.

The high degree of political awareness of our working people, Bakocevic said, is also expressed in the fact that our citizens take such great interest in the international situation and in our country's foreign policy activity. This lively and mass interest is the natural consequence of the democratization of our society and the increasing involvement of Yugoslavia in the international distribution of labor. In the SAWPY we regard the organizing of discussions, debates and agreements on these questions as an important ideopolitical task. It is from such actions that the broad cooperation which we enjoy derives and truly many of our citizens are participating in the local SAWPY organizations, in SAWPY tribunes, in popular and workers' universities. This provides the opportunity for the development of the situation to be illuminated more profoundly, for the broader context of causes and possible results and our views and standpoints to be reviewed, Aleksandar Bakocevic said in conclusion.

MORE ON VISIT OF CUBAN FOREIGN MINISTER MALMIERCA

Meets With Hodza

LD181515 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1252 GMT 18 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Fadil Hodza, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, received Isidoro Malmierca, minister of foreign affairs of the Cuban Republic, today. In a lengthy and friendly talk, opinions were exchanged on a number of topical international questions in the light of the forthcoming activities of the nonalined countries.

Both sides stressed the importance of the forthcoming meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the nonalined countries in Mozambique, at which a review is to be made, primarily of the situation in southern Africa, in order to find means of offering liberation movements and frontline states maximum support and aid in their struggle against colonialism, racism and apartheid.

Fadil Hodza said that in the preparations for the sixth summit conference of the nonalined countries, Yugoslavia will continue to be very active in its efforts toward the consolidation of the nonalined movement as an independent factor--not involved in any bloc--in international relations, on the principles established at the fifth nonalined conference in Colombo.

Fadil Hodza expressed Yugoslavia's anxiety over certain negative tendencies which have manifested themselves in the nonalined movement, and particularly over the armed conflicts between individual nonalined countries, such as the recent conflicts between Somalia and Ethiopia, Uganda and Tanzania, and the latest clash between Vietnam and Kampuchea. Fadil Hodza stressed that the nonalined countries must take serious measures to halt such things and to insure an unconditional adherence to the principles of peaceful settlement of bilateral disputes.

Talks With Vrhovec Continue

LD181950 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1915 GMT 18 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Isidoro Malmierca, Cuban foreign minister, and their associates today continued their talks in Belgrade. In a constructive and open dialog, the ministers discussed the policy of the movement for nonalinement. They emphasized the importance of preparations for the next summit of the nonalined countries in Havana. In this connection, the importance was emphasized of the forthcoming ministerial meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the nonalined countries, to be held this summer in Colombo.

During today's talks, some substantive issues were discussed in connection with the role and manner of work of the Coordinating Bureau of the nonalined countries on the basis of recommendations made at last year's Belgrade conference of foreign ministers, which will also be discussed at the forthcoming ministerial meeting in the Sri Lankan capital.

Both sides expressed their views on certain essential and topical international events. Disputes and conflicts between nonalined countries attracted special attention. It was learned that the Yugoslav side expressed deep concern about the events in Southeast Asia and pointed out the serious consequences which they can have in the movement for nonalinement.

The heads of Yugoslav and Cuban diplomacy also discussed bilateral relations, which were assessed positively. They agreed on the need to make further efforts to promote these relations.

Visits Dubrovnik

LD191108 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1032 GMT 19 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Dubrovnik--Isidoro Malmierca, foreign minister of the Republic of Cuba, has arrived on a short visit to Dubrovnik. The Cuban foreign minister will visit cultural and historic sites of the old city.

MORE ON 11-13 JAN VISIT OF ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

Interviewed by NIN

LD112128 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1819 GMT 11 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, Jan 11 (TANJUG)--"Italy and Yugoslavia today have relations of friendship and solidarity, and it is our wish that we come growingly better to understand one another," Italian Foreign Minister Arnaldo Forlani sets out in an interview to the Yugoslavia weekly NIN.

Minister Forlani, who today arrived on a three-day official visit to Yugoslavia, sets out that the Italian-Yugoslav Osimo accords, which took effect less than two years ago, are already yielding results. The Italian-Yugoslav commissions for the implementation of the Osimo accords are working constructively and in an atmosphere of trust and cordiality," Minister Forlani states.

The Italian foreign minister calls on Italy and Yugoslavia well and together to utilize the Adriatic Sea resources.

"We must, in the first place, do everything to salvage the Adriatic from deteriorating and dying. In view of the serious danger of pollution, an Italian-Yugoslav commission is studying the situation. Italy and Yugoslavia must plan a joint protection of the Adriatic," Minister Forlani states.

Italy, Foreign Minister Forlani set out, strongly supports the further improvement of relations between Yugoslavia and the European Economic Community. In the EEC Ministerial Council and in the commission given the mandate for negotiations (with Yugoslavia), Italy insists on satisfactory solutions being arrived at. Naturally, Minister Forlani adds, the questions involved are complex and they require careful study. However, we are convinced that the new (Yugoslavia-European Community) agreement can be favourable for Yugoslavia.

Minister Forlani sets out Italy's sincere interest in cooperation with the developing countries, interest which, he notes, is generally felt. Minister Forlani assesses a successful outcome of the North-South dialogue as a prerequisite for the recovery of world economy and a joint and global effort to this end. "Some progress to this end has already been made," Minister Forlani sets out.

Referring to the Middle East situation, Minister Forlani states that the Italian Government's efforts are directed at spurring negotiations and that the Italian Government bears in mind the "complex and differentiated reality of the world and respects the demands which cannot be disregarded if the attainment of lasting peace is desired".

Forlani considers that negotiations are the only realistic road towards achieving this goal. However, if negotiations are to be fruitful the necessity of a solution which would include all the parties concerned must not be neglected. What is involved is that besides Israel's security, the right of the people of Palestine to its own country must also be recognized.

Minister Forlani said that it is impossible to deepen the detente between the two superpowers or between two groups of countries without simultaneously seeking, with equal responsibility, roads towards settling the crisis being manifested in various areas.

In ending, the Italian minister stated the conviction that Italy will settle problems currently confronting the country taking into consideration the current economic situation, terrorism and frequent government crisis.

Dinner Toasts Reported

LD112324 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1915 GMT 11 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--This evening Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, gave a dinner honoring Arnaldo Forlani, foreign minister of Italy. During the dinner Vrhovec and Forlani exchanged toasts.

Greeting his guest, Josip Vrhovec said in his toast:

Mr Minister, it is my special pleasure to be able to greet you and your associates in our surroundings, to express the most cordial wishes of welcome and to wish you a pleasant stay in Yugoslavia.

We consider your visit to be part of the constant and positive political dialog which takes place between our two neighboring and friendly countries. We have the greatest hope that this meeting of ours will also give new stimulus to the further promotion of comprehensive mutual cooperation.

Relations between our two countries are characterized by fruitful cooperation based on trust, equality, noninterference in internal affairs and full mutual respect.

The significance and advantage of this kind of cooperation are not limited to the bilateral framework alone. Rejecting confrontation and coming out in favor of the path of dialog, mutual understanding and neighborly relations, Yugoslavia and Italy have given an example of how it is possible to solve even the most complex problems between states and peoples. In this way they have created stability in this region and contributed to the relaxation of tension and the strengthening of cooperation on the European Continent.

This clearly expressed constructive political will, as well as the patient efforts made in practice by both sides, led to the Osimo agreements, which signify the achievement of new qualities and open up new perspectives in relations between our two countries.

I believe that I share your view, Mr Minister, when I say that it is possible and necessary for us to continue to comprehensively promote our economic relations and also to undertake the necessary measures for this, so that they may be based on healthy and mutually advantageous foundations. Growth and expansion of cooperation between border areas are also desirable, as well as cooperation in the spheres of culture, science and technology, the free movement and acquaintance of people and the enrichment and expansion of Adriatic cooperation, as well as other forms of mutually advantageous links between our neighboring countries.

I also wish to underline our conviction that the necessary preconditions have been created for the ever greater affirmation of the positive role of national minorities in our relations and the promotion of the general position and conditions for the comprehensive development of national minorities in Italy and Yugoslavia.

Mr Minister, the situation in the world is burdened with numerous problems and contradictions which require strengthened efforts on the part of the entire international community so that they may be resolved.

The arms race, the absence of progress in establishing a new international economic order and the existence of hotbeds of crisis strongly threaten world peace and the independence and security of peoples and states. Recourse to the policy of force in international relations also continues to be one of the central problems with which humanity is confronted. The existing hotbeds of crisis are not being resolved and new ones arise which threaten peace and stability in certain regions and in the world as a whole. The latest events in Southeast Asia are of particular concern to us.

We believe that the Security Council, in keeping with its prerogatives and on the basis of the United Nations Charter, will contribute to the just solution of the conflict between the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and Democratic Kampuchea, as well as to the securing of the right of the Kampuchean people to independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

In the existing situation in the world, the undertaking of the process of true relaxation of tension and elimination of confrontations seems to us to be the best way and precondition for insuring peace and stability in a disturbed world, as well as for the solution of burning problems of the present day. In this, detente cannot be limited only to arrangements between great powers or to bloc negotiations, but it must embrace all regions of the world and all aspects of international relations with the full participation and responsibility of all states, regardless of their power, size or international position.

Yugoslavia and Italy, as countries which are linked by mutual aspirations for peace, security, understanding between peoples and equal international cooperation, can make an important contribution to this end.

We are especially interested in seeing that our efforts to improve the general European trends also produce results in the Mediterranean area which is of vital importance to our two countries. We are convinced that this can be successfully achieved within the framework of constantly promoting the aims of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. We therefore attribute great importance to and expect good results from the forthcoming meetings in Valletta and Madrid.

We consistently strive for the transformation of the Mediterranean basin into a zone of peace and all-round peaceful cooperation, and in this connection we strive to make a full contribution to the solution of acute crises in this area.

We are convinced that only a comprehensive and just solution of the Middle East crisis, on the basis of corresponding UN resolutions and decisions, can bring about a lasting and stable peace for all states and people in this area. This means, of course, that the Israeli troops should withdraw from all territories occupied in the 1967 war and that all the legitimate sovereign rights of the people of Palestine should be recognized.

The Cyprus question also requires an urgent solution through an agreement between the two Cypriot national communities on the basis of the UN resolution, coupled with the preservation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the nonalined Republic of Cyprus.

I wish on this occasion to emphasize that Yugoslavia, as a nonalined country, attributes exceptional importance to the development of neighborly relations and all-round cooperation with all neighboring countries in their internal systems and international positions. It also actively strives for new political and economic international relations in the world which would insure to all countries and peoples undisturbed development and progress, full freedom and independence and equal relations in international life.

This is, in fact, the essence of the policy of nonalinement which has affirmed itself as an independent political factor by the moral and political force of its principles and by its principled activity. Instead of the balance of fear and bloc competition, this policy offers the world a vision of democratic relations, equal cooperation and equal participation and responsibility in world affairs for the purpose of preserving peace and creating conditions for material and spiritual progress of all countries.

My country consistently and persistently aspires toward these ideals. We believe that it is worth making efforts, regardless how difficult they may be, to implement these ideals in practice in the life of all people and all peoples of our planet. We also believe that the cooperation which we are developing between our two countries represents an important contribution to this.

I raise this glass to the health of Alessandro Pertini, president of the Republic of Italy, to your health and to the health of your associates, to the progress and well-being of the people of neighboring Italy and to the further development of friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries.

Replying to the toast by Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, Arnoldo Forlani, Italian foreign minister, declared that his visit to Belgrade confirmed that the Italian Government and people shared the feelings of friendship and cooperation which Federal Secretary Vrhovec referred to. He emphasized that an identity of views exists between Yugoslavia and Italy with regard to the international situation and bilateral relations, adding that this identity is reflected in their identical assessment of the importance of the Mediterranean region to which both countries attribute an increasingly important position in the political, strategic, economic and cultural fields.

Forlani pointed out that the Mediterranean area, apart from being able to offer encouraging prospects for the development of peaceful coexistence and the consolidation of peace and cooperation, can also be a source of complications and tension which can affect the development of the process of detente. While striving for the strengthening of stability in the Mediterranean region, therefore, Forlani emphasized, it is necessary to take into account the nature of this zone in which problems linked to the development of the East and West, as well as the development of North and South, are interwoven.

The Italian foreign minister assessed the Osimo agreements between Italy and Yugoslavia as a great contribution to the creation of stability in the Adriatic region and as a favorable development in bilateral relations which is a factor of general security and an impetus to the intensification of cooperation between our two countries in all fields. In conclusion, Minister Forlani emphasized that his country will continue strengthening cooperation with Yugoslavia and that it will, as a member of the EEC, strive for the strengthening of relations between this organization and Yugoslavia.

Communique Issued

LD140010 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1629 GMT 13 Jan 79 LD

["Yugoslav-Italian Joint Communique"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] A joint communique has been issued at the end of the visit paid by Arnaldo Forlani, minister of foreign affairs of the Italian Republic, to our country which states as follows:

"At the invitation of Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary of foreign affairs, Arnaldo Forlani, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Italy, paid an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia in the period from 11 to 13 January this year.

"The president of the republic, Josip Broz Tito, received Foreign Minister Arnaldo Forlani and had a friendly talk with him on the further all-round development of neighborly relations, on cooperation between the SFRY and the Republic of Italy and on questions of mutual interest.

"Minister Forlani was also received by Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council. In a cordial conversation they discussed the possibilities for extending and further promoting mutual cooperation.

"Federal Secretary Josip Vrhovec and Minister Arnaldo Forlani exchanged views on the development of Yugoslav-Italian relations and discussed significant issues in the promotion of cooperation between the two neighboring countries, as well as current issues on international relations.

"The talks took place in a cordial and very friendly atmosphere. The two ministers noted with satisfaction that the bilateral relations and the cooperation between the two countries were developing successfully. Both sides expressed their readiness to further promote the neighborly relations, and expand and deepen political, economic, cultural, scientific and other types of mutually useful cooperation. Within this framework the significance of expanding regional and border area cooperation was stressed.

"The two ministers paid particular attention to the application of the Osimo agreements. It was noted that the mixed bodies envisaged by these agreements had been formed and that they were functioning successfully in an atmosphere of constructive cooperation. The diplomatic commission has successfully ended its work connected with the demarcation of the state border. The two sides confirmed their joint readiness to implement the agreement on the formation of a free zone to their mutual interest.

"The two ministers, in line with the significance which the two sides attach to the cooperation of the population in border areas, confirmed the interest of the two governments to take further measures to develop local communications, the border traffic of persons and goods and the system of water supply within the framework of expanding and finding new and more up to date forms of local border exchange and cooperation.

"The two sides expressed their readiness to invest further efforts to devise new forms of cooperation between the two countries in the field of fishing, in their mutual interest and in the spirit of friendly relations between the SFRY and the Republic of Italy.

"The two ministers exchanged views on the position of the Slovene national minority in Italy and of the Italian one in Yugoslavia, noting their positive role in the development of neighborly relations between the two countries.

"They confirmed the readiness of the two sides to continue the policy of promoting the status of national minorities in the spirit of the Osimo accords.

"Particular attention was paid to disarmament problems. In this context the significance of the special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament as well as the need for consistent and urgent application of its final document was stressed and the UN's fundamental role in the disarmament process was pointed out.

"In discussing the Middle East situation, the two ministers confirmed the stands of their governments on the need for a comprehensive, just, peaceful and lasting settlement of this international problem, which also implies Israel's withdrawal from all territories occupied in 1967, recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people to their own state as well as respect for independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and the security of all states in that area. In this context, they expressed support for all constructive efforts and peaceful initiatives which genuinely lead to such a settlement.

"The need was stressed for urgently taking relevant measures to resolve the Cyprus problem through negotiations by the two Cyprus communities under the aegis of the UN secretary general, in line with the UN resolutions and on the basis of full respect for independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-alignment of the Republic of Cyprus.

"The two ministers paid particular attention to the events in Southeast Asia, as well as to the situation in southern Africa and in the Horn of Africa.

"The two sides also discussed cooperation in the sphere of culture, education and schooling, of interest for the two national minorities. Their principled, positive accord in views regarding strengthening this cooperation was noted.

"In stressing the usefulness of the work of the Italian side for a favorable settlement of relations between Yugoslavia and the EEC, the two ministers exchanged views on the prospects of future cooperation between Yugoslavia and the EEC in light of the Yugoslav proposals and forthcoming negotiations.

"In exchanging views on current international issues, Federal Secretary J. Vrhovec and Minister A. Forlani placed emphasis on the foremost significance which the two countries attach to the strengthening of efforts aimed at promoting the process of relaxation of tension in the interest of world peace and security. They expressed their concern over obstacles which this process was meeting due to the arms race, the existence of hotbeds of crisis and the emergence of fresh conflicts, as well as due to all the threats to the independence and sovereignty of individual countries, all of which threatens world peace.

"Emphasis was placed on the special importance which the two countries attach to the consolidation of European security and cooperation, and in this connection the need was stressed for active work for consistent and comprehensive implementation of the principles and stands of the Helsinki Final Act, and also in order to continue the thorough efforts to prepare the forthcoming meeting in Valletta on cooperation in the Mediterranean and the 1980 meeting in Madrid as well and as adequately as possible.

"The two sides confirmed the need to continue efforts to establish a more equitable international economic order and to overcome the gulf between the developing and the developed countries, in keeping with the decisions of special sessions of the UN General Assembly. In this context emphasis was placed on the importance of the special session of the UN General Assembly in 1980.

"Federal Secretary Jospi Vrhovec and Minister Arnaldo Forlani expressed their satisfaction over the broad identity of views on the questions they discussed and also their conviction that these talks, too, will contribute to the consolidation of friendly and neighborly relations between the SFRY and the Republic of Italy.

"Foreign Minister Arnaldo Forlani invited Federal Secretary of Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec to pay an official visit to Italy. The invitation was accepted with pleasure."

TANJUG REPORTS FURTHER ON DJURANOVIC ZAGREB TV INTERVIEW

ID182340 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1317 GMT 18 Jan 79 LD

["Djuranovic's Replies"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, answered questions put to him by viewers of the Zagreb television program "Free Wednesday." During this interview a series of topical questions were raised about our economic situation at the beginning of this year.

Investments

Answering a question on the criteria governing a reduction in investments, Veselin Djuranovic emphasized: "As regards investments, some 300 large projects under construction represent the key problem. They represent the lion's share of investments. Priority should be given to those investments which contribute most to exports and help substitute for imports, as well as those which help provide a solution to energy problems. This is the first, basic criterion. Apart from this, we should refrain from new investments wherever possible. Regarding noneconomic investments, I think that we should observe the policy of the medium-term plan, which means to bring economic investments within the limits allowed by the plan. It is of definite importance to reduce the present large volume of credit relations in investments. Investments are profitable today because interest rates are considerably below the rate of inflation, which is undoubtedly one of the major reasons for such extensive investments in our country."

Speaking about the construction of double capacities, Veselin Djuranovic stressed that those who carry the risk and share the results of investments are not yet involved in the decisions on these investments. The key problem in the policy of investments in general, therefore, lies in the early implementation of the stance of the League of Communists which was reaffirmed in the latest document of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, that is, that it is necessary to overcome the tendency for management structures, and political structures outside associated labor to team up. This is the central question.

The fact that we have insufficiently linked the development of some capacities with the program, with the planning of development, also has its consequences. I would like to recall that the agreement on machine-building and ship-building in this medium-term plan was adopted with the provision that new capacities could be constructed only after the present ones have been exploited by at least 50 percent. In Djuranovic's opinion, such agreements must be observed.

The Rate of Growth and Employment

The rate of growth envisaged for this year--social product about 6 percent, industrial production about 7 percent--is a rather dynamic rate of growth, Veselin Djuranovic said in his reply to the question whether the somewhat slower economic development will endanger new employment. This is a rate of growth which will insure the implementation of the present policy of employment, which involves the employment of the entire natural increase in the active population each year. With such a rate of growth and envisaged quality of growth, we consider that there should be no major changes.

General Expenditure

General expenditure, along with the budget expenditure, represents one of the major generators of inflation. Extensive discussions were also held on this during the preparation of this year's budget. As regards the budget expenditure within the federation, we regulated it--as far as the present medium-term plan is concerned--in keeping with the principles which automatically govern main federal expenditure. This mechanism is likely to remain until the end of the medium-term plan. We have undertaken to analyze this year the entire mechanism and the entire method of financing for basic federal expenditure and accepted the obligation to try to find, during the preparations for the new medium-term plan, other solutions which would check the expansion of budget expenditure.

The Growth of Exports

Exports increased in the second half of last year. However, it is also true that total exports for the whole year nominally increased by 8 percent, whereas it was planned to increase them by 12 percent. The present planned rate of increase in exports of 5 percent in real terms represents an exceptionally big task, one of the most complex we have had as regards exports, Veselin Djuranovic emphasized. To achieve this rate, a 5 percent increase in real terms means doubling the amount of exports achieved on the average in the first 3 years of the medium-term plan.

Replying to the question on the development of our economic cooperation with the countries of the European Community, Veselin Djuranovic said: "The agreement with the European Community has not yet been signed and there are rather a lot of outstanding questions. As is known, we have rather unfavorable relations with the EEC member countries. Over 70 percent of our country's total trade deficit is with the countries of the European Community. During our talks last year, we raised the equilibrium of these relations as one of the key questions and insisted that a policy should be adopted to lessen this imbalance. However, we have not yet achieved full understanding of our demands. I think that this insufficient understanding of our demands is partly the result of the fact that economic growth in Western Europe is stagnating, that the national economies have rather serious problems and that a rather crude protectionist mechanism is being developed. We are now faced with the fact that the countries of the European Community, all of them, are demanding protection for an increased number of products within the framework of the European Community. Thus, the market is being closed to the products of our country, while in fact the key question lies in the need to increase our exports to these countries in order to lessen the imbalance in trade with the countries of the European Community."

Indebtedness Abroad

Emphasizing that the level of our indebtedness abroad is envisaged by the medium-term plan, Veselin Djuranovic said: "Unfortunately, I must emphasize that we have almost reached this level now, so that the rate of our country's indebtedness abroad--based on the relationship between total repayments, capital and interest of long-term credits and total foreign exchange earnings--now amounts to 15 percent. However, this does not include [as received] foreign exchange remitted by our workers abroad. If we exclude the foreign exchange remittances by workers and peasants, then the rate of indebtedness is already 21 percent. I think that this is the criterion which we must respect in the policy of further indebtedness abroad. This is why the resolution for this year also determined a policy designed to slow down further indebtedness abroad."

Speaking about the real rate of exchange of the dinar, Veselin Djuranovic emphasized that, briefly speaking, this means that we should insure the necessary competitiveness of our exported goods. This is the essence of the policy of the real rate of exchange. Analyses show that last year, on the whole, we succeeded in insuring the necessary minimum of competitiveness. I would like to mention here that the situation on the international foreign exchange market is fluctuating greatly and that policy on the exchange rate had to take into account that no allowance should be made for expressly speculative fluctuations. The policy of the real rate of exchange of the dinar must take into account all world currencies and adapt itself to the changes in foreign exchange rates of those countries with which we carry out most of our trade.

Development of Tourism

Tourism represents a great opportunity, a great chance for our country regarding total foreign currency earnings, Veselin Djuranovic stressed. It took us nearly 20 years to achieve foreign currency earnings from tourism amounting to $1 billion.

Such conditions should not prevail in the future. We must pay far greater attention to the development of tourism. Tourism is of great importance for the solution of the main problems of the balance of payments deficit. We cannot expect any rapid, substantial reductions in the trade deficit. This is why the foreign currency earnings from the service field represents the main possibility of reducing the balance of payments deficit to the necessary level. The medium-term plan, which we are about to adopt, should define an ambitious policy of development in tourism. In this respect it is necessary to support all development programs which enable tourism to become one of the main sources of foreign currency earnings. There are certain problems connected with the policy of encouraging tourism. It seems to me that some problems in this connection are not sufficiently understood. In my opinion, the foreign currency earnings from registered tourism should be treated the same as those from exports.

Increased Administration

The problem of increased administration is a topical one, Veselin Djuranovic emphasized. It is part of a wider problem. We have developed the system of self-managing interest communities. We have transferred to the self-managing interest communities a large number of matters dealt with hitherto by the state. However, in this same state we have retained the same size of administration, while we are developing new administrative structures through the self-managing interest communities. This is a problem which requires solution. It must be more fully analyzed. Administration is also being increased to a certain extent in the basic organizations of associated labor, in the work organizations, so that the problem of administration in the present conditions must be studied more comprehensively. This is a question which is particularly sensitive politically and we must question the origin of such tendencies.

The Price of Corn

The price of corn is a serious problem which we are facing, Veselin Djuranovic emphasized. I would like to confirm the size of this problem with the latest figures. This year, we produced 7.4 million tons of corn. However, this is insufficient to meet the requirements of cattle-breeding as a whole. We are now faced with the need to import at least 1 million tons of corn to alleviate the situation, which puts a question mark over the development of cattle-breeding and the preservation of livestock. The problem of the price of corn is obviously a more complex question. The year before, when we had a record production of about 10 million tons of corn, we also did not have a favorable price with which to enter the market. This is one of those questions which obviously requires fuller study from the point of view of the level of productivity, the policy of protective prices as a whole and, finally, the need to open up our market through certain forms of intervention.

The Balance of Payments Position

By the end of last year we had not been able to determine the balance of payments' position of the republics and provinces in the joint outlay of our country's balance of payments and foreign exchange, Veselin Djuranovic stressed. The stance was therefore taken to adopt in the first quarter of this year the working basis for coordination between the republics and provinces. This working basis was proposed by the Federal Executive Council with the purpose of continuing the process of coordination between the republics and provinces as regards the balance of payments position in the first quarter of this year. This is a complex problem. Its complexity in many ways derives from what has been inherited in this respect, but it also derives from the fact that we have not achieved a common methodology, which must be adopted in order to determine the balance of payments position of the republics and provinces. This methodology is now on the agenda. Its third or fourth version has been already discussed in the interrepublican committee. Now, at the end of January, the work on methodology should be analyzed. The work of the interrepublican committee continues and I believe that now, in this situation, an agreement will be reached on these questions.

Reduction of Expenditure

When we talk about reducing various aspects of expenditure, especially expenditure for joint needs, we must take into account that the development of noneconomic social fields has reached a rather high level and that it will not be so easy and simple to reduce expenditure for these needs in keeping with the increase in the social product, Veselin Djuranovic emphasized.

However, our decision to win a decisive battle in this sector should exert powerful pressure on all factors in society to implement the principles of free exchange of labor. The program for the development of noneconomic social fields must be finally coordinated with needs of society as a whole--especially of the economy, but also of society as a whole. We have achieved very little so far in the implementation of this principle and this is the reason for such a great discrepancy. There is also poor economy in the development of specific noneconomic social areas, but it would be wrong to look at this kind of expenditure as if it were unproductive because science, education and health services are part of the development of the productive forces of society. We must, therefore, bear in mind this situation and this policy, Veselin Djuranovic pointed out, but this policy must be above all expressed in the self-managing interest communities together with the application of the principle of free exchange of labor, so that the development of these fields will be within the framework of the possibilities of society and part of the development of the production forces of society.

Agreement on Petroleum

A group of viewers from Rijeka asked why there is no agreement on petroleum. Answering the question, Veselin Djuranovic emphasized: "The social plan until 1980 envisaged the construction of refinery capacities at the level of some 23 million tons. However, the proposals of the republics are considerably greater. According to our latest information, they are somewhere around 35 million tons. The present medium-term plan, or rather the agreement on the medium-term development of our economy, envisaged that these capacities of 23 million tons should be exploited to a minimum of 80 percent. However, the proposals by the republics and provinces to increase the capacities to 35 million tons, not only by 1980 but also within the next year, would mean in practice that the exploitation of the capacities can be envisaged somewhere around 60 percent. This is obviously difficult to accept and on this basis it is impossible to reach an agreement.

In addition to this, there are large refineries in Europe which are not operating because capacity is so great. The question is where would we put our production? These are problems which are rather complex and, in view of our overall situation and especially the situation with the import of petroleum, linked with the policy of savings. According to Veselin Djuranovic, the agreement between the republics and provinces must be sought on a more realistic and rational basis than the one which aims at the construction of capacities which would process up to 35 million tons of petroleum.

The Roads

The problem of transportation is exceptionally topical for our country. We have a rather bad situation in road transportation: There are bottlenecks, to use an expression. Plans are being made to solve some problems in this respect by the great project of a highway from Western Europe toward the east. Recently, our representative signed a protocol in Geneva in connection with the construction of this road. We are interested in credits, in the adoption of the construction program for this highway, this great European highway from west to east, which would considerably improve our situation.

WEAK EARTH TREMOR REPORTED 70 KM FROM ZAGREB

LD191018 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0820 GMT 19 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Zagreb--The seismographs of the Croatian Geophysical Service registered a weak tremor at 0528 whose epicenter was about 70 km from Zagreb. Its strength at the epicenter was 4 degrees on the Mercalli scale.

The ground moved in Sisak and Petrinja, while the tremor, according to this report, was also felt in some parts of Zagreb.

KARDELJ WRITES PREFACE TO HIS BOOK ON SELF-MANAGEMENT

LD182324 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2145 GMT 18 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, 18 Jan (TANJUG)--Self-management, based on social property, and the non-aligned policy of Yugoslavia are two basic components of the Yugoslav social being, closely interconnected and conditional on each other, writes member of the Presidency of Yugoslavia and of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee, Edvard Kardelj, in the preface to his book "Self-Management and Non-Alignment".

Self-management as a system of social relations and non-alignment, as a lasting position and firm course of Yugoslavia's activity in international relations and foreign policy are, in fact, replies not only to some contradictions and dilemmas which exist in the Yugoslav socialist society, but also replies to controversies and contradictions and dilemmas of the contemporary world in general, and especially in the contemporary socialist practices and relations between socialist countries, as well as practical ways and means for the achievement of general aspirations of progressive mankind and, especially of the working class, which, in a number of countries, in one form or another, has already set out along that road.

Two well-known works by Kardelj, "The Contradictions of Social Ownership in Contemporary Socialist Practice" and "The Historical Roots of Non-Alignment", were published in Japan last year in a single volume entitled "Self-Management and Non-Alignment". Kardelj wrote an introduction to the volume which is now carried by BORBA in full.

Self-management, he says, represents such a democratic system of social relationships within which the long-term social-historic process of transition from class to classless society can evolve in the relatively freest way, as a result of the will and action of the working class itself, rather than the will and action of a force wielding power "in the name" of the working class.

Yugoslav non-alignment has sprung up from the struggle for new Yugoslavia, emphasizes Kardelj. Yugoslavia's struggle for the right to choose, freely and independently, its road of socialist development, has inevitably become a source of its struggle for the policy of non-alignment in the world. Stressing self-management as a source of non-alignment, Kardelj points out that the implementation of self-management calls for struggle and effort of an entire epoch. Development of self-management will be the work of the working man's practice, along with creative effort on the part of the most progressive ideology, science and policy.

SPOKESMAN DETAILS MAPUTO MEETING OF NONALINED STATES

LD181826 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1654 GMT 18 Jan 79 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, Jan 18 (TANJUG)--The extraordinary meeting of the nonaligned countries' Coordinating Bureau will be held from Jan 26 through Feb 2 in Maputo. One of this meeting's fundamental tasks will be to offer still greater support on behalf of the nonalined countries to the countries and liberation movements at the "front line" in the south of Africa, press spokesman for the Yugoslav Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs Kalezic said at the regular press conference here today.

Yugoslavia attaches great importance to this meeting, expecting it to make a concrete contribution to the struggle in the south of Africa and thus confirm the nonaligned movement's action and political (?possibilities) in the present international situation, Kalezic said.

The draft agenda for this meeting provides for the consideration of solidarity measures and the intensification of the nonaligned countries' joint actions in support of the liberation movements, namely: The Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe, the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO) and the liberation movement of South Africa. These measures of support should also include various forms of concrete political and material aid to these movements, Kalezic said.

"We consider that this meeting should support all positions and measures which the front-line countries and liberation movements formulate together", the press spokesman said.

This meeting should work for the lasting and organized use of all of the U.N. system's possibilities as well as for a resolute application of sanctions against Southern Rhodesia and the permanent mobilization of international opinion to this effect, Kalezic said.

It is essential for the Maputo meeting to fully rely in the realization of these tasks on the Colombo 5th nonaligned summit conference decisions, i.e. on all the principles of nonalignment as an independent, non-bloc force engaged in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, racism, apartheid and all other forms of alien domination and hegemony, Kalezic said in conclusion.

DEFENSE MINISTER ON IMPORTANCE OF DOMESTIC ARMS PRODUCTION

ID181512 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1307 GMT 18 Jan 79 ID

[Excerpt] Kragujevac--Army General Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense, today performed the commissioning ceremony of a new production shop at the specialized plant of the "Crvena Zastava" works.

Speaking at this ceremony, Nikola Ljubicic emphasized that the newly built capacities create the conditions for even more rational and economic production and more rapid mastery of the production of new means of military technology.

Comrade Tito has always attributed and continues to attribute exceptional attention to our own production of armaments and military equipment for the needs of our armed forces. He constantly stresses that in this sphere we rely on our own strength, on domestic manufacturers, on our experts and factories, because we wish to make possible the peaceful and unhindered development of our self-managing and nonalined socialist community, Ljubicic said. At a time when the situation in the world is arming itself, when ever more modern arms and instruments are being created, when there is insufficient progress being made in international agreement-making and contracting and when crises and wars threaten to endanger world peace and the independence and security of peoples and states, our country must also expert important efforts and must be ready to defend the heritage of the revolution and peaceful social building.

We know that this is a material burden on our socialist community, but in the same way we know that nothing can match the freedom for which we made great sacrifices, and therefore we must work toward making our capacity for defense greater with each passing day.

Previous experience gives us the right to say that the policy of strengthening all-people's defense was the sole correct one, and that it has been of great significance in the struggle to preserve our independence, integrity and the heritage of the revolution, Nikola Ljubicic said.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION TO MEXICO--Belgrade--A Yugoslav trade delegation left for Mexico yesterday to attend a session of the mixed committee for promoting mutual economic cooperation. The delegation, which is led by Dr Dusan Anakiovski, deputy federal secretary for market and general economic affairs, will also visit Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Costa Rica and the Dominican Republic in order to promote our economic relations with these Latin American countries. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Jan 79 p 4 AU]